St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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DON'T BE FOOLED

About this time of year the average retail dealer is imbued with a mighty impulse to blossom into a Toy and Fancy Goods Department whereof "Dollar Goods" constitute a striking feature. Now, whilst we enjoy an admitted pre-emption in this particular line of business, we do not claim that we must necessarily supply the entire community, but we do most emphatically say that we insist upon regulating the STANDARD of such goods, and if any "cut" or "run" is to be made we propose to "take a hand" in a manner strikingly suggestive of SLAUGHTER.

To those interested as purchasers we say in all earnestness and sincerity

DON'T BE FOOLED

The particular class of dealers to whom we refer have about as much knowledge of the business they essay "as has the cow of astronomy." As a rule their entire purchase for this special occasion is spread out like the "second skimming of the milk," and it possesses about the same degree of consistency. Like that of the itinerant peddler, "their worldly all greets the gazer's eye, all spread upon the cottage floor." Were we in like manner to spread out our entire stock we should require a space equal to that of an ENTIRE BLOCK. We wish the public to know that the display on our ground floor is but a SAMPLE ASSORTMENT of what we have in abundance on the upper floors of our building.

When we again say to our readers

DON'T BE FOOLED

We allude particularly to the specious counterfeits of our wares which to the inexperienced may seem genuine. To one and all we have simply this to say, no matter what prices may be made on goods in our line, we will NOT ONLY MEET BUT BEAT THEM. This we can afford to do, for where these spasmodic dabblers buy dozens we use grosses. Where they pay an intermediate profit to jobbers we deal direct with manufacturers. Where they buy on credit and sell on credit we know only CASH on both sides of the event.

Something New Every Day at

CHAS. A. FOWLE & CO.'S

ST. BERNARD

Dollar Store

416 and 418 N. Fourth St.

Last Edition.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Desperado Hanged.

CLEVELAND, December 3.—John Callahan was hanged at Webster to-day for the murder of Benjamin Toomie October 20, 1879. Callahan was one of the gang of roughs at the Agricultural Fair who set upon a young man named Frank Martin. Toomie went to Martin's rescue and Callahan turned on him and stabbed him in the back, inflicting mortal wounds. Of the rest of the gang James Saddler has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for nineteen years; Alexander McGown, Sr. and Jr., twelve years each, and Michael Burke and Michael Mulready were never arrested, having fled. Callahan, though but twenty-two years old,

BORE A HARD REPUTATION,

and was regarded as a desperado. He was calm during the last days. Last night his spiritual adviser remained with him till 10 o'clock, his parents till 1 and the Sheriff till 2, after which he retired and slept soundly, till morning. He ate a hearty breakfast with apparent relish.

A special from Wooster to the Plaindealer says Callahan listened to the death warrant at 10 o'clock and at 11 washed and dressed carefully, even to blacking his boots. At 11:40 he was taken from the cell and accompanied by the priest to the scaffold, where brief religious services were said. Being asked if he had anything to say, Callahan replied, "I believe not." The trap was sprung at 11:47. In nineteen minutes he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut pown. A great crowd surrounded the jail, which was guarded by two military companies.

Daring Attempt at Rape.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 3.—A negro man, unknown, assaulted a white woman, Mollie Roberts, aged nineteen, with intent to rape, last evening about supper time. She was passing down a quiet street. When opposite a vacant lot the negro sprang upon her, choking her insensible, then gagged her and dragged her thirty yards into the vacant lot. She recovered and fought desperately and the negro did not succeed in accomplishing his purpose. He led her back to the sidewalk and then ran away. She is very seriously hurt, one of the throat bones being broken. It is thought she will recover, but it is doubtful.

Disastrous Blaze.

TORONTO, December 3.—A fire broke out on the ground floor of Crawford's clothing store, Revere block, King street west, this morning, and, spreading rapidly, the inmates were compelled to escape from the upper stories by ladders. The following are the casualties: William Crawford, supposed fatally burned; Bertie Crawford, 18 months, and Nellie Edwards, servant, badly burned; Lawrence Stewart, seriously burned and injured internally—recovery doubtful.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A dispatch states none of the injured expect to recover. Lawrence Stewart was at first thought suffocated. He remained unconscious for one hour. The flames spread so rapidly up the stairway as to cut off the escape of the inmates, who were forced to flee to the work-room on the third floor, from which they were rescued by the firemen.

Deliberate Suicide.

CHICAGO, December 3.—An old man, name unknown, jumped from the Thirty-seventh street pier into the lake at 7 o'clock this morning and was drowned before relief could reach him. The act was deliberate and premeditated.

Bagging Factory Destroyed.

SPRING VALLEY, O., December 3.—The bagging factory of S. & M. Walton burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; insurance $6,500, in seven companies. Thirty-five hands are thrown out of employment.

Found Dead.

NEW YORK, December 3.—John Fisher, a well known furniture dealer of the Bowery, was found dead in a cellar under his store early this morning.

Died.

TORONTO, December 3.—Mrs. Casey, whose two children were smothered in the house in Carr's Lane while she was drunk, died in the hospital this morning.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

MONTREAL, December 3.—Cleophas Lachance has been sentenced to be hanged January 28 for the murder of Adele De Sileto.

Guilty of Murder.

NEW YORK, December 3.—August D. Leighton, colored, on trial the past few days for the murder of Mary Dean, has been found guilty after an all-night's session of the jury.

Hotel Burned.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—The Mandell House, Prairie du Chien, was burned yesterday. Nothing saved. Loss $10,000. Partially insured.

INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Return a True Bill Against the Chinese Letter Coterie.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The grand jury, in general sessions to-day, presented indictments against Jos. Hart, Louis A. Post, Kenward Philp and Chas. A. Byrne, for publishing in Truth a criminal libel on General Garfield. An indictment was also presented against Samuel Sullivan Morev for perjury.

Storage Rates.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—The difficulty between the B. and O. Railroad Company and Corn and Flour Exchange has been satisfactorily settled. An assurance has been given that outside storage will be provided for the excess of grain in the elevators, and on such assurance the order to advance the rates of storage on and after the 6th inst. has been withdrawn by the railroad company.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Evening Post says: "The market is still under the influence of stringent money offerings of bankers' bills drawn for the purpose of raising money here by those carrying stock. Treasury purchases to-day $385,000 of 6s of '80 at 102 7-8. Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of foreign specie—the French steamer just arrived has on board about $1,500,000 in coin—the local money market continues very stringent and stock brokers are paying 6 per cent plus daily commission of 1-32 to ¼ of 1 per cent per day, according to collateral offered and standing of borrower. Of course none of the banks or financial institutions take more than 6 per cent, but the banks have but little to lend and are in many cases obliged to curtail their loans instead of being able to expand them on account of out of town demand for money and the drain into the Treasury."

COUNTERFEITERS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The revelations made by William Brockway, the counterfeiter, in connection with the surrender of plates in his possession, together with the large stock of counterfeit money, have somewhat changed the attitude of the Government officials toward Charles H. Smith, the engraver, who pretended to make a clean breast of everything when he turned State's evidence. Smith, it has been discovered, withheld much important information, including all about the coupon of a 5-20 bond he had engraved, and the scheme to float counterfeits of that series after J. B. Doyle had placed 6s of 1881. United States District Attorney Tenney has Smith's case under consideration, and will soon determine whether to prosecute him or, for the sake of the information he did give, to permit him to plead guilty, and go at liberty under suspension of sentence, like Brockway. If the last named course is taken, Smith can, if again caught counterfeiting, be at once sentenced. Brockway has succeeded in setting the present and past Secret Service officers by the ears, and racy disclosures are expected. Already Colonel Woods pays his respects to Detective Drummond, who had stated Brockway surrendered a correspondence with Wood, the former Chief of the Secret Service. When Brockway was before United States District Attorney Tenney the latter remarked. "Brockway, have I not met you somewhere before?"

"Yes," said Brockway, knocking the ashes off his cigar. "I met you at a reception one evening in Judge ——'s house. I was there with my wife and daughter."

SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA.

Nearly every day for several weeks past has brought to light a new case of small-pox, and the sanitary officers are afraid that the disease may become epidemic. Many of the cases of the disease in the city have their origin in Philadelphia, where an epidemic of small-pox, although in a mild form, is raging. Diphtheria, too, is spreading to such an extent that the sanitary department has prepared a circular for general distribution containing hints toward its prevention and modes of treatment. Brooklyn, this city and Staten Island are centers of the disease. The rest of the State is comparatively free. The diphtheria epidemic continues in Brooklyn, and there are from twenty to twenty-five new cases reported every day. The death rate from this cause in Brooklyn has for some time exceeded that from consumption, which usually leads the list.

Diphtheria.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 3.—In Grayson county in some families five and six have died of diphtheria, and in one instance a whole family died.

THE FREIGHT FIGHT.

Bound Brook Railroad Will Carry the Baltimore and Ohio Merchandise.

NEW YORK, December 3.—General Manager Harris, of the Bound Brook Railroad, as soon as he heard yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad had refused to receive freight for the Baltimore and Ohio road, telegraphed Vice-President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offering the use of the Bound Brook Road for carrying freight as well as passengers. The reply was, "Thanks for your kind offer of assistance, of which we will avail ourselves at once. Instructions have been issued to our agents to take energetic measures to advise shippers of the change in receiving depots. Orders have also been issued to forward full supply of cars."

Before 4 o'clock the agent in this city had posters printed, giving notice that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was prepared to receive at the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey all merchandise destined for the Baltimore and Ohio and its various connections, including the Continental Line, to be forwarded over the new line via the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Bound Brook route.

COLLIERIES CLOSED.

3,000 Miners Thrown Out of Work.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 3.—Fifteen of the forty-five collieries of Philadelphia and Reading county have suspended for December, throwing out of employment about 3,000 men. This action was considered necessary on account of the poor market for certain sizes of coal.

Chicago and Northwestern.

NEW YORK, December 3.—At a meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern to-day only routine business was done. The usual dividends were declared, 1¾ per cent quarterly on preferred stock and 3 per cent semi-annual on common stock. The transfer books close 11th inst. and re-open 30th.

News Notes.

CHICAGO, December 3.—The canvassing board of the State of Iowa, gives Cutts, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth District, 106 majority.

The Journal's Nevada, Iowa, special says: Fifteen stores and houses burned last night. Loss, 40,000; only partially insured.

Killed by an Explosion.

NEW YORK, December 3.—John Ford, of Forty-first street and Seventh avenue, and Charles Burns, of Brooklyn, were killed today by an explosion of gas in Forty-first street and Seventh avenue.

Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—President Gowen's trip to Europe has again been postponed. No reason is given for the change of plans.

Not Alluded to.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The appointment of the chief signal officer was not alluded to to-day in the cabinet meeting.

"LE PREMIER BAISER," an exquisite decorated BISQUE statuette. You are invited to see it at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

England.

LONDON, December 3.—Two hundred men of the artillery will go with the marines to Ireland.

FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, December 3.—Her Majesty's ship Valorous starts for the south of Ireland Monday with small arm ammunition, buck shot and steam pinnaces armed with seven-pounders, for river transit.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, December 3.—The excitement over the Irish question increases. Lord Cranbrook, Conservative, speaking at Beach Hampstead last night, declared that as the Government had failed to suspend the habeas corpus act, if further outrages were committed, the blood would be on their hands. Lord Justice James writes that the rent of Irish holdings should be fixed at 20 to 25 per cent over Griffith's valuation, and that any landlord dissatisfied with this should be entitled to call upon the Government to purchase his land at a fair price. Colonel Gordon, who has been on a tour of the whole west of Ireland, writes: "The condition of the people is worse than that of any other in the world. A gulf of antipathy exists between them and the landlords." Citing as a precedent the measures taken to abolish slavery in West India, he proposes that the Government should buy out all the landlords west of the Shannon, at a cost of £80,000,000, of which a great part will be repaid by tenants, and the cancer will be cured. He also proposes that the lands thus acquired be administered by a land commission supplemented by an emigration commission.

BULLION.

LONDON, December 3.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £314,000, includes £152,000 in bars for shipment to New York. Of £75,000 in gold purchased in open market yesterday. £50,000 is for New York.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, December 3.—The affidavits of Parnell, Bigger, J. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon on which to base the application for the postponement of the trial of the traversers on the ground that the date already fixed will interfere with their constitutional rights to be present when Parliament meets, were filed in the Crown office at 8 o'clock last evening. The traversers will apply for a postponement of the trial until the 27th of January.

PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, December 3.—The Government has ordered the prosecution of the proprietor of the Sligo Champion for publishing a notice calling on tenants to relinquish his farm.

Germany.

BERLIN, December 3.—The Jewish question continues to attract much public attention. The newspapers are debating it; pamphlets are pouring forth; tumults are taking place among the students, and an occasional fracas still occurs in the streets. A large number of eminent Jews will meet to consider steps to defend themselves. It is proposed to establish journals to support their cause officially. An inspired writer in the Grenzbote seeks to vindicate Bismarck from the imputation of sympathy with the anti-Jewish movement. The writer also severely condemns Chaplain Stoecker.

IMPERIAL BANK.

BERLIN, December 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 230,000 marks.

France.

PARIS, December 3.—Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has arrived here.

THE DE CISSEY CASE.

PARIS, December 3.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the De Cissey case has been nominated. All sections are respresented.

Eastern Europe.

LONDON, December 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says: Until some decision is arrived at in regard to other pending questions, the question of the actual recall of the international fleet will remain in abeyance.

Italy.

LONDON, December 3.—The Roman papers announce that a Philhellenic committee of action composed of ex-Garibaldian officers has been constituted, with the aim of rendering succor to Greece within legal limits should they commence war.

Afghanistan.

LONDON, December 3.—There is said to be reason to believe orders have been sent to the Viceroy of India for the evacuation of Candahar, to commence as soon as the weather permits.

Greece.

SALONICA, December 3.—The harvest in Macedonia has so entirely failed that wheat is coming from America.

THE ANDERSONVILLE REGULATOR.

Death of the Prisoner Who Hung Six Rascals.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 3.—Leary L. Key died yesterday. He was Sergeant of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry during the war, and was captured at Cumberland Gap and taken to Andersonville, where he organized and commanded the prison regulators. In this position he arrested and tried the raiding prisoners who were robbing the sick and dying, and condemned six of them to be hung, the sentence being carried out under his supervision. He was a man of strong constitution and great stature, but the horrors of the prison destroyed his health.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, lower barometer, higher temperature, easterly veering to southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudines and occasional rain. For Lower Lake Region, lower barometer, westerly backing to warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rains. For Upper Lake Region, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower barometer, higher temperature, easterly veering to southerly winds in former, and northerly winds in latter district, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness.

THE SILK MARKET.

Mrs. Bergmann Still Searching for Her Castilian Lover—Political.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Secretary of the American Silk Association says the extravagance of the writer now bulling the silk market is "utterly absurd." Furthermore, "he throws abroad his millions the same as other people do five-cent pieces." The chief of the silk department at Stewart's affirms that in manufactured goods there has been no advance whatever, though it is not unreasonable to expect an improvement now that European bankers have formed a syndicate to control the market. Everything landed at this port the past year has been at a loss, velvet plush alone excepted. Added to heavy imports, the fashions have changed, silk and worsted mixed goods being more popular, so that consumption has fallen off. Silk goods sold in this market for less than the cost of production, and as yet nothing has been marked up. The merchants will sell anything they have at the old price. The stock of silks in the hands of the importers and jobbers is very large. A large buyer of foreign manufactured silks thus explains: The consumption of silk goods was checked by the prevailing depression, mixed silk and worsted fabrics taking precedence. Then our commission men going abroad made easy representation of what they could do here; they agreed that with our splendid crops there would be a demand for silks and all other luxuries—not taking into account that this was the Presidential year, always an "off year" in trade—hence the overstock and consequent low prices, from which, as yet, there is no perceptible recovery.

SEARCHING FOR HER LOVER.

Mrs. Bergman, who left her husband in Philadelphia a fortnight since and journeyed to this city to look, as it is said, for the young Castilian from whom she had received some attentions while traveling on a steamer, still refuses to return to Philadelphia, where her husband resides. Her expenses at the hotel are paid by her mother, who holds in trust the property left to the lady by her father. Mrs. Webb, at Police Central Office, says she makes occasional visits to her old rooms, sometimes alone, but generally accompanied by a chaperone. Mrs. Webb said she did not believe the lady was infatuated, as was claimed. She seemed to be giddy and was not womanlike in her conversation, but more like a young person always accustomed to having her own way and who had not had the right kind of bringing up. The husband of Mrs. Bergman has offered to forgive her wild freak if she would return home.

WANT SHERMAN'S SCALP.

A Washington dispatch says: "The strongest force working against John Sherman is Vice-President-elect Arthur. That person has long been smarting from the kick which sent him from the Custom-house, and he and Conkling are now bound to make Sherman smart in return."

WANTED—Four first-class jewelry and fancy goods salesmen. Apply immediately to Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Officers Cain and Zimmerman arrested Joseph Burke late last night for being drunk and disorderly on the streets.

Albert Dean, the man arrested for stealing the pocketbook and watch from R. Morrison on the bridge, was released this morning, Morrison failing to prosecute.

Johnson Debois, a rather suspicious-looking character, failed to give a satisfactory account of himself to Officer McHenry late last night, and was locked up for safe keeping.

About half-past one o'clock last night Officer McCarthy found Henry Willis lying on the pavement. McCartny conducted him to the station, where he put up for the rest of the night.

Last night Officer Griffin arrested a young man named Lee Mountjoy for having in his possession a bundle of clothing, which he admitted stealing from No. 109 North Tenth street. Griffin went in search of the owner of the clothing this morning. Mountjoy will be arraigned before 'Squire Graney this evening.

"LE PREMIER FLEUR," the daintiest and loveliest of decorated bisque, on exhibition in the Fine Art Pavilion of Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust.

"TRIPLE-FOLDING MIRRORS."—An elegant variety at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

THE CAHOKIA MYSTERY.

Robert Harris Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Bader, Dr. Winton and several other parties from East St. Louis went to Kahokia to hold an inquest on the body of the wife of Robert Harris last night. The verdict is that death resulted from a gunshot wound from a weapon while in the hands of her husband, Robert Harris. Harris admits the shooting, but claims that it was purely accidental. Harris was taken to Belleville to-day by order of the East St. Louis officers to await the action of the grand jury.

CANDELABRAS, brass and gilded, new and beautiful patterns, just received by Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust.

Two Murderers.

Circuit Attorney Normile states that he expects an early decision by the Supreme Court in the cases of Matt Lewis and Erb, the wife murderers, which he has carried up to the Supreme Court, upon behalf of the State. In the case of Erb he feels assured that the reversal by the Court of Appeals was made in error, and as for Matt Lewis, insists that the Supreme Court will appreciate the fact that laws were made to further the ends of justice and not to create technicalities by which self-confessed criminals may escape.

PLAQUE SCONES, just received from Paris, elegant PARLOR ornaments. Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust.

Burned to Death.

A little child of Perry Boggo, living on Linton avenue, between Claggett and National, Elleardsville, was fatally burned this morning. The child was playing about the house at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when his clothes took fire, and before assistance arrived the body was so severely burned that death resulted at noon. The baby was not a year old. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-morrow.

Do you wish to PURCHASE any article of JEWELRY, silverware or plated ware, a WATCH, diamond or CLOCK? Remember that at the GREAT jewelry house of Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust, the FINEST qualities, largest variety and LOWEST prices are to be found.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

What Will Be Done For St. Louis.

Special Measures of Local Interest.

Bills to Be Introduced Before the General Assembly.

Reform in Registration—School Districts—Justices of the Peace—Immigration Taxation—City Charter, Etc., Etc.

In one month the Thirty-first General Assembly of Missouri will meet at Jefferson City, and for the space of seventy days the eyes of the people of "the Future Great" will be upon the fifteen statesmen selected to sit in the lower house and the six gentlemen expected to look sedate in the Senate. St. Louis, or, as it will figure in the laws, "any city of the first class having over 150,000 inhabitants," will get its usual share of legislation. Happily for St. Louis the session is a short one. A POST DISPATCH reporter has been at pains to inquire among the members-elect and gather some idea as to a portion of the legislation contemplated to be introduced by the St. Louis delegation. One of the most important subjects that will demand immediate consideration will be that of

NEEDED REFORM IN REGISTRATION.

The present system of registering voters will be subjected to a most rigid overhauling. It is well that the present system is very faulty. It is impossible for all those who desire to register to do so, on account of the crowded condition of the office of the Recorder for a week or two previous to election. During those days the office is densely thronged with a crowd, for the most part composed of negroes, who are brought up to the rack by the whippers-in of the Republican party in droves. Previous to the last election a POST-DISPATCH reporter, who was in daily attendance at this place, has seen dozens of respectable-looking gentlemen come to register, and after a glance at the noisome crowd, in which they would be forced to stand for perhaps an hour until Mr. Gonter's small force could reach them, depart without registering. It was even charged freely that a number of negroes had been especially employed by interested parties to block up the ways and keep decent white men from registering by disgusting them with the seeming delay. In order to accommodate such citizens as could not after making proper effort register, the law provides for the swearing in of voters at the polls. This clause defeats the object of a registration law—that of preventing fraudulent voting. The remedy proposed is simple. Instead of a central registration office the city shall be divided into districts of any number from five upwards. In each district there will be a registration office. With the exception of the main office at the City Hall these offices will be opened only for fifteen days previous to the tenth day before any State or local election. By this means the people will be induced to register, being assured that but little time will be consumed in attending to the duty. Under the new system it would be in keeping to abolish the clause permitting registration at the polls, except in the most extreme cases, which shall be unmistakably specified. In the same connection it is earnestly demanded that some provision be made for the notification by the Board of Supervisors of such voters as are stricken from the books under report of the district inspectors. At present no notification is given other than that of a publication in the official newspaper of a mass of names, and should the voter by wading through it discover that he has been disfranchised, he has no redress, for the Supervisors simply tear down the list and have no authority to build up. The bill for this reform has already been drawn up. The number of districts is left blank, as the author of the measure desires public discussion of that item. Recorder of Voters Chas. G. Gonter this morning showed a reporter the draft of a bill he had prepared. It provides for the appointment of a deputy registrar in each ward, who shall sit from one to five days, and puts the appointment of the Recorder in the hands of the Governor, and requires the Supervisor to personally verify the poll book lists, and only permit registration at the polls when sickness or absence is proven. At the last election 7,000 voters were sworn in at the polls.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE PROBLEM.

The law of 1876 divided the city of St. Louis into thirteen judicial districts, for which there shall be elected every four years from 1878 seventeen justices of the peace and constables. At the last session of the Legislature Senator M. H. Phelan for some inscrutable cause induced the Legislature to cut the constables' terms down to two years. Now it has been observed ever since the action of the present districting that it was a foolish measure. There is not business for seventeen justices of the peace. Ninety per cent of it is at the present time conducted by Justices Young, McCann, Monaghan, B. P. Taaffe and Peter J. Taaffe, and at times these gentlemen have occasion to reflect upon the fact that a cold winter is on hand. Two years ago it was proposed to reduce the number of justices to five, to enlarge their jurisdiction in all civil matters, to pay them a salary of $3,500 per annum, the executive departments of the five courts to be in the hands of a city constable, who should appoint a sufficient number of deputies, his business to remain as now a fee office, and all justices' fees in excess of his salary to be paid into the city treasury. There was much to be said for this measure, but the office of city constable would have been such a very fat thing that the brethren quarreled over the spoils before they were in existence, and the matter fell through. Mow comes a member of the St. Louis delegation who proposes that in place of the thirteen judicial districts as now, one magistrate be elected in each of the six police districts as now constituted, that the present police courts be abolished and the duties now performed by them be transferred to the district magistrate. One constable shall also be elected in each district. This bill, if it became a law, would secure to the position gentlemen of experience and intelligence.

BENEVOLENT INSURANCE.

Naturally one of the first bills introduced will be for the relief of societies who insure the lives of their members, as is customary. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the Merchants' Exchange Benevolent Society and the Masonic Mutual Aid and Benefit Association are declared within the meaning of the law to be insurance companies and subject to the statutes regarding such corporations. It is not clear but that this decision extends to all the secret and benevolent societies. Since the delivery of the opinion a conference has been held between representatives of leading societies, and a bill amending the insurance and corporation revision prepared, which will effectually remove the complication. In securing this end the societies have the hearty co-operation of the Insurance Commissioner, Mr. Relfe.

SCHOOL REDISTRICTING.

An effort will surely be made to carry to a successful issue the attempt of two years ago to amend the present system of representation in the Board of Education. A single glance at the table by wards of the school census, published in another column, will show the manifest injustice of a representation by wards. It is not fair for the Twenty-fifth Ward, with less than 100 school children, to have an equal voice in the management of schools as the Eighteenth Ward, with upwards of 1,500 children in actual attendance upon the school. The desire is not so much to cut down the number of members, but to more equitably distribute them. Various plans have been proposed. One legislator proposes to have a member from every two school districts. Another plan is to reduce the membership of the Board to twenty-one. There shall be fourteen school districts. Each two years seven members will be elected by the city at large. Each year there will be seven members elected in their respective districts, to hold office for two years. This measure will meet with opposition from the German wards, as they contrived to defeat all measures looking to a more equitable representation two years ago, they fearing at that time the abolition of German in the public schools, which institution they had only managed to retain by the votes of the pocket boroughs of the outlying wards.

IMMIGRATION.

It is a settled fact that the Legislature will be called upon to make some most important modifications in the present law under which the State Board of Immigration exists. The great success which has attended the practical workings of the Missouri Immigration Society has rather dwarfed the importance and real value of the State Board. This is not to be attributed to any lack of zeal upon the part of Colonel McKinley, the State Superintendent, but rather to the smallness of the appropriation. It does but little else than pay the expenses of the bureau. In the publication of the one small pamphlet issued by the board, they were forced to accept the assistance of a firm of land agents, who have printed their advertisement upon the cover. The Missouri Immigration Society has on the other hand become such an institution that there is now but little doubt that the legislation will take the shape of the abolition of the present State bureau, vesting with the official sanction of the State the present society, and granting an annual appropriation to assist in the dissemination of the society's pamphlets.

SCHEME AND CHARTER.

Mr. M. J. Sullivan, the attorney, has been engaged for several weeks upon a lengthy bill, in which the present city charter is amended in almost every important particular. It is a mooted question whether the Legislature can amend the charter of St. Louis, and the question can never be settled until the Legislature passes a bill and its legality is passed upon pro or con by the Supreme Court. Mr. Sullivan is not prepared at this time to state the exact nature of the amendments, but will give the public due notice, in order that the question will receive the fullest and freeest discussion.

THE SOUTH ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Covered with macadam and mud from the corner of Sixth and Elm streets all the way to Carondelet, are street railway tracks laid over two years ago by C. P. Chouteau, Ira Terry and others. The street car law of 1860 provides in one clause that thereafter no street railroad should be built within a three block parallel of the then existing line. The constitutionality of this provision was contested by the Bellefontaine or Water Tower line and decided in favor of the plaintiff, the Fifth street line. Thereupon Terry, seeing that his road would not be allowed to run, as it came in the same parallel, went to Jefferson City with a bill repealing the law of 1860. There was a bitter fight. Strong lobbies were present all winter, but at last, mainly through the exertions of F. W. Mott, a member from Carondelet, the bill passed both branches and was sent to the Governor. Very strangely he kept the bill until two days before adjournment, when he returned it to the Senate without his signature. Lieut-Gov. Brokmeyer then strangely ruled that the bill must be read upon three separate days before becoming a law, and thus the measure was lost. Senator Manistre and Representatives Mott, McGinnees, Nagle and Smith, of the First District, go to Jefferson City pledged by their convention to work night and day for the repeal of the law of 1860. The consolidated street cars will resist the repeal, and both sides will be on the ground with strong lobbies.

PAWNBROKERS.

It is very probable that an attempt will be made to repeal the pawnbroker law of the last session, which, being artfully drawn, was passed under the impression that it was a rigorous measure. On the surface it flauntingly limited the rate of interest that might be charged to three per cent and five per cent, but quietly gave the pawnbroker the absolute right to dispose of forfeited collateral within thirty days of forfeiture. This is worth thousands of dollars annually to the brokers. The reduction of interest they get around by charging a percentage for insurance, and another for storage, which brings the amount up to the old ten per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A bill will be introduced by Frank A. McManus, absolutely exempting charitable institutions from taxation. Judge Walton has drafted a bill giving every citizen an exemption from taxation upon $200 worth of personal property. The old law repealed four years ago gave an exemption of $300.

Flaws having been discovered in the Harrigan horse shark and confidence game bill which render it inoperative, they will be plugged up and the bill passed as amended.

Hugh Brady contemplates reintroducing his six for a quarter street car ticket bill.

The bar and bench alike, satisfied that the law making seduction a felony as now constituted is inoperative and a mere vehicle for blackmail, will approve of its repeal.

The present jury law having worked to the great satisfaction of the courts and the public, there is a strong desire to have the duties of the Jury Commissioner extended so as to put the Police Courts and Coroner under the jurisdiction. This would naturally involve an increase of the Commissioner's salary.

It is thought that the usual attempt to abolish the Court of Criminal Correction will be foregone on this occasion.

Additional legislation on the lottery question, the social evil and the exemption from taxation of church property is also anticipated.

A Dumb Man Made to Speak.

Washington Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

A curious case of shamming by a prisoner has occurred here. One Howard, indicted here for burglary, soon after imprisonment feigned insanity and pretended to hang himself with the bedclothes, but at a time when he would be promptly taken down. When cut down he pretended to be paralyzed in the legs and unable to walk. All efforts to induce him to walk or talk were useless, and for eight months he was an enigma to jail officials, as also a cause of trouble, a man being constantly in attendance on him to get him on and off the couch. Finally the galvanic battery was applied to him, when his muscles responded and he danced vigorously around the cell. Shortly after this experiment he was tried and convicted. He did not speak a word during the trial, pretending to be affected with paralysis of the tongue, rendering him speechless. This, however, was found to be pretense, for when the galvanic battery was applied to his nostrils, although three of the stoutest guards were holding him, he broke away from them exclaiming: "My God, you don't intend to kill me, do you?"

Dum Vivimus, Vivamus.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Solomon Jones, of Bloomburg, Md., was seventy when, after many years of poverty, he received $2,000 in pension money. He had no relatives to leave it to when he died, and therefore made up his mind to spend it all himself. In view of the probably short time remaining to him in this world, he felt that he must be fast and furious in his pleasures, if he would spend the whole $2,000. He married a young wife, and gratified her love of dress; he got a large stock of beverages, and drank them recklessly; he bought a fast horse, and bet on him. At the end of three months the last dollar was gone, his wife deserted him, his horse died, and he is still without any immediate prospect of dying.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

How Long the Shining Orb Is Likely to Last.

Prof. Young in the Popular Science Monthly.

How is the heat of the sun maintained? How long has it lasted already? How long will it continue? Are there any signs of increase on dimunition? After affirming that, in the present state of science, only somewhat vague and unsatisfactory replies are possible, Prof. Young holds that, so far as observation goes, we can only say that the outpouring of the solar heat, amazing as it is, appears to have gone on unchanged throough all the centuries of human history. The author thinks that there is some truth in each of the two theories which have been proposed to account for the sun's fire.

As to the first, the impact of meteoric matter, it is quite certain that solar heat is thus produced; but the question is whether the supply of meteoric matter is sufficient to account for any great proportion of the whole. After giving Sir William Thompson's calculation of the amount of heat which would be produced by each of the planets falling into the sun from its present orbit, by which it appears that Jupiter would maintain the sun's present expenditure of energy for 32,254 years, and Mercury for six years and 219 days, and that the collapse of all the planets upon the sun would generate sufficient heat to maintain its supply for nearly 46,000 years; and after estimating that matter equal to only about one hundredth part of the mass of the earth, falling annually upon the solar surface, would maintain its radiation indefinitely, Prof. Young thinks it improbable, from astronomical reasons, that any such quantity of matter can be supposed to reach the sun. So large a quantity of matter would necessitate a vastly greater quantity circulating around the sun, between it and the planet Mercury. But if there were near the sun meteoric matter equaling, for example, the mass of the earth, it ought to produce an observable effect on the motions of Mercury, and no such effect has yet been detected.

Astronomers, therefore, failing to find a full explanation of the cause of solar energy in this hypothesis, have adopted a second one, which is that the sun's diameter is slowly contracting, and the gaseous mass is gradually liquefying and becoming solid. The conclusion is drawn that if this theory be correct there must come a time when there will be no solar heat, as there has also been a time when it began. How far forward is the end? How far backward is the beginning?

Newcomb is authority for the statement that, with its present radiation, the sun will shrink to about half its present diameter in about 5,000,000 years. Reduced to this size, and eight times as dense as now, it would cease to be mainly gaseous, and its temperature would begin to fall. Hence Newcomb assigns as the term during which the sun can supply heat enough to support life on earth, as we know life, a period of 10,000,000 years.

The writer somewhat more confidently casts his eye backward, and concludes that the sun can not have been emitting heat at the present rate for more than 18,000,000 years, if its heat has been generated in the manner described. If the sun has contracted from a diameter even many times larger than that of Neptune's orbit to its present dimensions, as is probably true in the main, "we are inexorably shut up to the conclusion that the total life of the solar system, from its birth to its death, is included in some such space of time as 30,000,000 of years; no reasonable allowance for the fall of meteoric matter," etc., "could raise it to 60,000,000." The possibility of collision with wandering stars, and the suggestion of ways as yet unconceived of for restoring wasted energy, are followed by the statement that "the present order of things appears to be limited in either direction by terminal catastrophes which are veiled in clouds as yet impenetrable."

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIEND.

How a Devilish Dog Lacerated a Nice New Jersey Girl.

Long Branch Cor. New York Star.

On Thanksgiving Day Miss Sarah Jeffrey, an estimable young lady of this town, aged seventeen years, was bitten by a ferocious dog. The infuriated beast inflicted terrible wounds, but for a time no serious results were feared. The young lady is now in such a deplorable condition that her death is momentarily expected.

The residence of the young lady's father, Wm. Jeffrey, the well known builder of this place, and that of Wm. Hendrickson, a conductor on the New York and Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, adjoin each other on Third avenue. Conductor Hendrickson owned a large bulldog, which has been a terror to the neighborhood, and was known to have bitten several persons. On Thanksgiving morning Mr. Jeffrey borrowed a newspaper of Conductor Hendrickson, and, after dinner hour, sent his daughter, Miss Sarah, a beautiful young girl of seventeen years, to return it. As she approached Mr. Hendrickson's gate the dog, which laid on the door-mat, made a spring for the gate, which the young lady was about entering, and, showing his teeth, growled savagely. The dog had always been friendly to Miss Jeffrey, a pat on the head heretofore always bringing him pawing at her feet. Carelessly giving the brute the usually effective pat on the head, she entered the gate, and had just fully entered the dooryard when the dog sprang upon her. Catching her by the arm, the beast inserted his teeth deep into the flesh at the elbow-joint, and tore a large piece of the flesh out together with a small fragment of bone.

Miss Jeffrey fainted from fright and the pain of her wounds, and with shrieks fell to the ground. The bloodthirsty animal continued his onslaught on the prostrate body of the girl, driving his fangs into the girl's waist with such ferocity that it is believed the unfortunate girl would have been disemboweled before assistance arrived, had it not been for the protection which a strong "all-boned" pair of corsets afforded. As it was, the sharp teeth of the brute inflicted a wound nearly four inches in length and half an inch in width on one side of the girl's abdomen.

Fortunately for the girl, some members of the Hendrickson family witnessed the mad brute's attack, and, rushing out of the house, drove the dog away with blows, and carried the insensible girl to her father's house, a few yards distant. Dr. John Pemberton was hastily summoned and dressed the terrible wounds doing everything to relieve the sufferings of the young lady. When Police Justice Lane was informed of the sad affair he instructed Chief of Police West to shoot the dog at once. The order was promptly executed, but not without much difficulty, as Conductor Hendrickson very sharply questioned the right of Officer West to dispatch the brute. After his dog was shot, Hendrickson in his fury at the loss of his dangerous pet visited the residence of Mr. Jeffrey, and within hearing of the girl lying almost in the agonies of death from the terrible wounds she had received, poured forth a torrent of abuse upon the parents of the young lady because of the penalty which the dog was made to pay for his ferociousness.

Miss Jeffrey lies in a very critical condition to-day, and it is feared her life is trembling in the balance. There is a stringent town statute which forbids any dog running loose without being muzzled. The action of the police in not taking the life of this brute at the time when he bit two persons some time before this occurrence, is now severely criticized. On Fourth avenue a boy (now eighteen years of age), said to have been bitten by the same dog four years ago, has several times been seized with fits, in the spasms showing every symptom of hydrophobia, his last attack (which had wide publication) almost ending fatally.

A Sparrow's Funeral.

From the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

Last Sunday a gentleman who lives on South Main street was awakened from an afternoon nap by a loud commotion among the sparrows in the trees by his window. Fifty or more sparrows had gathered in a circle over and around the body of a dead sparrow stretched out on a board, which had apparently fallen dead or been accidentally killed. They were giving voice to their grief by cries of distress utterly unlike their usual gossipy chattering or quarreling. Finally a large sparrow darted down from the group, picked up the dead sparrow by the neck with his bill, spread his wings, and flew away over the house with his burden until he disappeared from sight. The relater of this incident is a truthful person, and would have thought the story a fabrication if he had not seen the affair.

The Boy Fiend Again.

Boston Special to the Chicago Times.

The attempt recently made by Jesse Pomeroy, the boy fiend, to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison, has heretofore been merely mentioned; but the facts connected with it will be interesting, inasmuch as they display a perseverance as wonderful as the young devil's shrewdness is remarkable. Pomeroy has made several previous attempts to regain his liberty, and for a year or more has been confined in a corner cell in the solitary wing. The eighteen-inch granite walls are sheeted inside with boiler-iron, five-eighths of an inch thick. Some weeks, or, more probably, months ago, Mrs. Pomeroy made one of her visits to her monstrous son, and is supposed to have conveyed to him several saws of less than three inches in length. With these he sawed off the heads of eighteen inch bolts in his window grating, and sawed from the plate a piece measuring about eighteen by twenty inches, which he could remove at any time with the shears that he uses in brush-making. His operations were discovered long before he had completed them; but he was allowed to proceed, in order that he might see of how little use it is for him to try to effect his own release. When at length he was told that he had gone far enough, he said to the warden that he would escape some time. To this Gen. Chamberlain replied: "The minute you put your head into the yard there will be a bullet through it," a remark that seemed to discourage Pomeroy more than the discovery of his work had done. His method of concealing his operations was as ingenious as his perseverance in it was remarkable. As soon as he had removed a bolt-head he fashioned a substitute for it in soap, which he placed upon the wall. He was allowed a can of paint and brush to keep the interior of his cell fresh to the eye, and by the use of these he would color the soap so that it could not be told from that which it was intended to represent. The cut in the plate was filled with the same material and stained in the same manner, thus preventing the detection of the unsoundness of what might be considered an almost impregnable interior.

Not a Day Lost in Twenty-One Years.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Nov. 27.

One of the oldest and most faithful of the city's employes is Robert McKim, janitor at the City Hall. For the past twenty-one years he has regularly built and tended to the fires in the city building, replenished the water-coolers and swept and dusted the rooms. In addition to these duties he has swept and cleaned the cells of the prisoners at the Central Station. During this long term of service Robert has never been absent from his post a single day, working regularly on Sundays and holidays. As a model of diligence and fidelity Robert probably has no equal in the city. He comes to work about 8:30 o'clock in the morning in winter, and in summer he may be seen washing the sidewalks in front of the City Hall as early as 2 a. m. Within the recollection of the oldest official he has never had to be told to do anything, always appearing upon the scene at the right moment with coal and ice. He feeds the fires with mathematical exactness, filling the grates to a certain height, and patting and packing the coal as carefully as a mason does bricks. He attends strictly to his own business, speaking to nobody but in response to a question or remark. In form he is short and slight, and has a slight stoop. He is 75 years of age, although he does not look as old by twenty years. His marriage took place when he was 55, but no children have thus far appeared in his house.

The Monks and Their Money.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Among the many ways in which the expulsion of the religious bodies from France may be viewed, there is one which certainly should not be lost sight of from its bearings on the prosperity of the State—namely, the loss sustained by the country in an industrial sense. If the Carthusians are sent away, about which there appears to be some doubt, they will at once transfer their manufactory of Chartreuse to Switzerland, which means an annual loss to France of 1,200,000f. in duty alone. The Jesuits are said to be taking over to Jersey upward of 10,000,000f., to be laid out in the purchase of property there, as well as 3,000,000f. to Malta for the purpose of founding a college, while the inhabitants of Poitiers complain that their town will lose 20,000,000f. by the shutting up of the college. Again, the Dominicans had borrowed from the Credit Foncier large sums to pay for their convents in the Rue Jean de Beauvais and the Faubourg St. Honore, the annual interest for which amounted to 18,000f. in the one case and 13,000f. in the other. Under the circumstances, however, it is impossible that the Dominicans can meet their engagements, and the Credit Foncier will scarcely regard their expulsion and the possession of a couple of convent chapels as a good security for the money that has been advanced.

Dumas' Virtuous Drama.

From the New York Sun.

The new piece of Alexandre Dumas, just read at the Francais, is of the moral order. Lionette, the title role, is young and beautiful and good tempered, and has a husband who is not. Proffered consolation of the usual kind is at hand in the person of an amiable friend of the family, who would enable Lionette to support the hardship of her lot. She is more than once tempted to accept his offer, especially when the lord becomes uncommonly bearish; but, at the critical moment, the presence of her ingenuous child saves her and the whole situation. The amiable friend retires into the background with a sigh; papa and mamma are reconciled; and the curtain falls. It is in this way Dumas pays off another large installment of the debt he incurred to virtue by his earlier work. Croizette is to play Lionette; Worms, the lover; Thiron, the curmudgeon of a husband, a role in which his one failing tendency to drink need not interfere with a successful performance. The Francais has, before now, had to drop its curtain abruptly in the middle of an act because Thiron could not go on; but in the new part such a failing would only render him additionally objectionable and enhance the heroism of his wife's affection.

The Prince of Wales' Cab.

From the London World.

The Prince of Wales has taken very much of late to a private hansom. He attended the last Sandown meeting in it both days; and while the Prince deserves credit, I think, for adopting a mode of conveyance at once so sensible and unostentatious, the cab itself is worthy of notice, for it is an embodiment of comfort and good taste. By a simple application of the lever principle, the driver from his seat behind can shut and open the doors as required. In addition to large side-windows, two smaller windows in the back of the cab permit the occupant to cast a Parthian glance behind when need be; and a traveling clock, with a luminous dial face in the center of the splashboard, prevents the necessity of unbuttoning the greatcoat to have recourse to a watch. I only hope his Royal Highness will pick up Sir Edmund Henderson one day, and show him what cabs might and should be. The Prince's cab is by no means expensive, and is strongly built, though light and handsome.

Senator Lamar's Condition.

282 From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

Some of Senator Lamar's friends doubt very much if that distinguished gentleman will ever be able to reoccupy his seat in the Senate or participate in its proceedings. He went into the late canvass in opposition to the wishes of his advisers, and delivered several speeches in a sitting position, being unable to stand through weakness resulting from his debilitated condition. Since the election he is worse, and it is thought to be not improbable that he may be taken down at any moment with his last illness.

A BORDER RUFFIAN.

Life and Death of a Noted Desperado—A Novel Duel.

Little Rock Correspondence Chicago Times.

There died, a day or two since, at Peach Orchard, Clay county, this State, a man who was by all odds the most daring and desperate desperado that ever lived. He was known and dreaded all over the southwestern border, where the news of his death will be received with general satisfaction. His name was E. A. Gray, but he was familiarly known as "Kete" Gray. His deeds would fill a volume, and his history is full of romance and mystery. He was born in Tennessee, where his parents, wealthy and respectable people, are yet living. At an early age he developed wayward propensities, and many there were who sagely predicted that he "would fetch up on the gallows." When only eighteen he fell in love with the daughter of a Baptist deacon, by the name of Mary Wells, a gentle, lovely, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed girl, who loved him in return. But her father was obdurate. "Mary should not wed the young ruffian," he said. Coercion was resorted to, but locks and bars failed to change the young girl's fancy. She remained true to her first and only love. The trouble which it brought her, however—the knowledge that it had estranged her from her parents—told upon her health, and she slowly faded away. Yet she would not consent to give him up. Perhaps the dream was sweet to her even in affliction; at any rate, she hugged love's chains more tightly than ever. But the color faded from her cheeks; her eyes shone with an unearthly lustre; her step lost its elasticity; and without a murmur she went to the grave, dying, the neighbors affirm, of a broken heart. Perhaps, had she lived and become Gray's wife, her influence might have saved him, for after her death he grew utterly reckless. Yet his grief at her loss was profound. We were shown an obscure paper published in the neighborhood at the time of the occurrence, and in it noticed a few stanzas Gray had written upon her death. One passage read thus:

> Can I forget those halcyon days
> Ere my guiding star had fled?
> Or the poignant pain which smote my heart
> When they told me thou wert dead?

—showing that there were traces of poetic genius mingled with his wayward nature. After this event, however, he went from bad to worse. His parents made every effort to save him, but, at last, even they were compelled to turn their backs upon him and leave him to his fate. Wherever he went he stirred up strife; wherever he went he left the stains of blood. At last the country in the neighborhood of his old home became too hot to hold him. He had shot and dangerously wounded a score of men, and carried his life in his hand. In addition, warrants were out for his arrest, hence he decided to seek other fields, and so came to Arkansas. He inaugurated his advent into the State with the murder of Fayette Fletcher, at Walnut Ridge. His victim was respectable and highly connected, and the murder was unprovoked and cold-blooded. It created intense excitement, not only in the neighborhood, but also all over the commonwealth. It was thought that Gray would hang; but to the surprise of every one he succeeded in cheating the gallows, and, after a brief term of imprisonment, was set free. But public feeling still ran high against him, and he fled from the State, going to the Indian Territory. Amid the wild and lawless people that dwell along the border he was in his element. Here he was joined by another ruffian by the name of "Comanche Jim" who was almost as bad as himself. Together they inaugurated a carnival of blood and set the law at defiance, openly boasting that there was not an officer in the Territory who dared lay a finger upon them. While dividing some plunder the two men quarreled, and each swore that he would have the other's life. The dispute was settled by an agreement to fight a duel. Arming themselves with derringers, they measured off the ground upon a lonely spot on the prairie, and stood facing each other just as the sun disappeared beneath the western horrizon and the shadows of night fell slowly upon the landscape. When the word "Fire!" was pronounced Gray sent a bullet crashing through the brain of "Comanche Jim," and he fell on the earth, and died without a struggle or without a word. Gray had escaped without a scratch. Fearing the vengeance of the friends of the man he had slain, he fled from the spot, and he never halted until in Arkansas, miles away from the scene of the tragedy. Perhaps the thought of the rigid, blood-stained face lying prone on the prairie acted as a stimulus and forced him to put all possible distance between that ghastly object and himself. Be this as it may, it is certain that it did not change him. In Little River county he was arrested, but while in the court-room and while his preliminary examination was in progress, he snatched a pistol from one of his captors, shot and dangerously wounded the sheriff, jumped through a window and escaped, though the town was full of people. Heavy rewards were offered, yet none of them secured his recapture.

In an affray with a man named Alexander Chenoweth, at Peach Orchard, in Clay county, he met his doom, as he was mortally wounded in the encounter. Chenoweth was also badly wounded. Gray lived six days. Skillful physicians attended him, hoping to save his life so that he could be brought to trial and punished for his many crimes. Gray told them that he never meant to die with his boots on. "You are getting better, Gray," said the doctor, noticing what he thought to be a favorable change in his condition. "Doctor," Gray responded, "I wasn't born to be hung like a thief!" With these words he turned his face to the wall, and soul and body parted.

Jay Gould's Country Home.

From the New York Sun.

To-day the visitor who steps from the train at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and who asks to be directed to the residence of Mr. Jay Gould, will be told to ascend the hill as far as the road goes, then to turn to the left, and pursue the avenue for a mile, until he comes to a pair of gateposts of white stone, which mark the entrance to the grounds of the millionaire. Endless gateposts that are nearly white, and they are all of stone, meet him on every hand as he passes along the magnificent thoroughfare. Handsome residences do not crowd, but follow one up on another without interruption. The Episcopal Church, that is not a third as lofty as the most modest Broadway edifice, will make anybody stop five minutes to look at it. The crest of the hill, sweeping up from the roadway and further inland, is crowned with stone mansions, whose windows overlook the foliage, the villas, and the churches below, and command an uninterrupted view of the river. At the mile's end the gateposts which mark the entrance to Mr. Gould's estate are reached. They are taller than those which have preceded them, but they are not exactly white. They are of handsome granite. Just beyond them is a porter's lodge built of stone. A broad roadway, smooth and shining as the pavement of a Parisian boulevard, sweeps into what seems to be a vast park. The ground is undulating, and covered with a rich sward. Clumps of ancient trees break the smoothness of the surface here and there. A herd of cattle of rare breed is permitted to roam without hindrance. At one distant point a gossamer like tower, surmounted by a dome and a gilded ball, rises above a low white structure an eighth of a mile in length. This is a hot house in which in midwinter are flowers and vegetation of every sort. At another distant point a gray tower and a series of slender minarets lift above a knoll in an opening among the trees. The road sweeps in great curves, and finally descending, gently leads through a dense grove of evergreens, and thence suddenly into an open space, in which stands the wonderful mansion that is inhabited by Jay Gould in the summer season. It is built of a dark gray stone, which is shot with bluish tints. The many parts which go to make it up are picturesquely grouped together, and afford a multitude of graceful angles. Rich traceries cover it, and the whole is like lace work cut in stone. The Gothic double doors are stone, even to the sashes in their upper part, which are set with diamonds of glass, as are the windows. On one side a lawn sweeps upward, ending in a narrow vista between the trees. On the other side a hill, in parts heavily wooded and in parts covered with grass only, stretches far downward to the river. The view takes in the stream, which at this point is broad as a lake, for miles to the north and to the south. The Palisades are set forth in their full sweep, and Nyack glimmers like a toy city on the further shore. Here Mr. Gould lives from May until December. His stables are filled with fine horses. There is no article in the way of luxurious food that may not be supplied to his table at short notice. He has a library that he bought as it stood from a gentleman who had collected it in all the literary markets of the world, and his house is filled with objects of art that have been obtained in the same princely way, and at the cost of untold dollars.

HORACE GREELEY'S BROTHER.

Living on a Broken-Down Farm in Rural Pennsylvania.

From the New York Star.

Twenty-three miles from Titusville, Pa., on one of the barren knobs of Erie County, lives Nathan Barnes Greeley, the only brother of Horace Greeley. To-day I visited him at his home, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Leaving the cars on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad at Corry, Pa., a ride of five miles over a road wretched even for a country highway brought me to the "old Greeley farm," as it is called by the neighbors. "Horace Greeley's brother lives in the first house on the top of the hill after you pass the cheese factory," said a native, and I watched anxiously for the cheese factory and for the hill. The country was very poor. The farms through which I drove were, I think, among the very poorest in the State. I saw but two comfortable-looking farm houses on the way. Passed the cheese factory, and on the top of the hill I saw a tumble-down house to the right of the road, and a very poor barn nearly facing it on the left. This house on the right was the Greeley homestead, where Barnes Greeley now lives, where Horace Greeley passed some of his boyhood days, and where his father and mother both died. It is a miserable-looking place for the home of the brother of Horace Greeley. Everything about the farm has a tumble-down look. The old barn is in bad repair, the fences are down and the house, a one-story-and-a-half wooden structure, is decidedly shabby. The house is old-fashioned, having been built many years ago. A deep porch runs the entire length of it. There is almost as much room on the porch as there is in the house. A one-horse wagon partly filled with pumpkins and potatoes stood out in the front yard. An old man in Corry had said to me: "Barnes Greeley is a mighty poor farmer." and a glance at the premises told he was right.

There was no fence in front of the house, which stood back a short distance, and the mud being ankle deep I drove up to the door. An old man, gray and ragged, issued up from an inside cellar door, with a basket on his arm. He was tall and spare, slightly stooped. His garb at first sight, on account of a ragged overcoat and a torn felt hat, appeared to be much shabbier than the average farmer wears about home.

"Is this where Mr. Greeley lives?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is he at home?"

"I am Mr. Greeley."

I told him I had come twenty-three miles to see the brother of Horace Greeley. This seemed to please the old man, who is nearly 70, and, although it was raining, he took off his torn hat, and, bowing, said:

"Well, here I am."

The removal of his hat made him look quite a different man, and I saw at once a close resemblance to his illustrious brother. He has a head shaped like Horace's, and almost as bald. He wears a full, long beard, which shows traces of having been sandy, but is now quite gray.

The old man showed me into the house, threw his ragged overcoat on the porch, and gave me the best of the three chairs in the room, which were all more or less rickety. The appearance of the room denoted absolute want. There was nothing in it but the three broken chairs and a rusty cooking stove. The room had been plastered, but the plastering had fallen off, both from the walls and ceiling, leaving the lath exposed. I looked for a picture of Horace on the wall, but there was no picture of any kind. The room appeared to be sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen all in one. The floor was bare and not very clean. A little bare-legged girl came in and stared at me before Mr. Greeley joined me. I asked if she was Miss Greeley, and she said, "Yes, mam."

When Mr. Greeley came in he took a chair without a back and leaned against the wall. With his overcoat off I saw he was dressed in a suit of brown jeans, consisting of pants and a "wammus." The "wammus" reached just to the top of the pants and fitted him tight around the waist, and was loose across the breast. The old gentleman gave me his views of the political situation, and did it very glibly and intelligently.

French Military Etiquette.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A rather curious difficulty is just now troubling the French Army. In every nation where the liability to service in the ranks is obligatory, a proportion of the youth of the country is allowed to free itself from the regular service as private soldiers by becoming "one year volunteers." The volunteers have to pass examinations and bear a considerable portion of their own charges. They have certain privileges, but are, on the whole, considered as common soldiers. As such they are bound to travel third class in railway trains. But some of them are men of property and education, who have no more taste for third class traveling and the society of privates than they have desire to belong to the commissioned ranks of the army. They have little difficulty in obtaining second class tickets by one means or another, and frequently meet with subaltern officers whose duty it is to travel in the carriages of the second class, as the happy mean between the grandeur of the superior officers and the economy of the private soldiers. When a volunteer and a Lieutenant are thus brought into contact, the officer must either notice the volunteer's lapse of obedience to regulations and turn him out of the carriage, or remain quiet, feeling all the time that he is not doing his duty. The difficulty is intensified by the constant wearing of uniform, so that an officer can never escape from the sense of being on duty. In England the question would be settled easily, for the volunteers would either receive the privilege of traveling in what class they please, or would be held to strict obedience. The principle of equality which is really engrained on the French character, and was as strong in the time of the empire as now in that of the republic, is rather difficult to harmonize with military discipline, and, moreover, it is not politic to set a considerable class against the army and its ways. Yet all these points of military etiquette are entirely artificial. Nowhere on the Continent, not even in France, can military clubs flourish as in England, and the chief reason is that superior officers and their juniors can not associate on equal terms without risk of discipline. All such fantastical notions disappear rapidly in time of war.

A Hair-Cutting Somnambulist.

From the Nevada City (Mo.) Herald.

Last night an incident occurred in this city which is very mysterious. The family of Mrs. Gregory, living on Prospect Hill, retired at the customary hour, and during the night Mrs. Gregory was awakened by a noise which she supposed to be made by rats. Knocking on the wall with her hand the noise ceased, which more than ever convinced her that she was right in her supposition. On getting up this morning, her daughter Mattie, aged about seventeen, was astonished beyond description to find that her hair, which was done up in one large braid, had been cut off close to her head while she was asleep. On looking about the room, the braid was found lying on the floor, where it had evidently been dropped. It is thought that some burglar probably entered the house, and knowing the value of human hair, cut off the young lady's tresses, but became frightened at the rapping on the wall, and in making his escape dropped his booty on the floor. Another theory is that the cutting was performed by the young lady herself while in a fit of somnambulism, and this we think is probably correct, as there was nothing disturbed in the house, while the doors and windows were in the same condition as on the night before.

RIVER NEWS.

H. G. RICE, formerly clerk and master in the Illinois River trade, is now a dealer in agricultural implements at Havana, Ill.

HARRISONVILLE, December 2: The Mattie Belle, from St. Louis, passed here at 10 a. m. to-day. River clear of ice and 5 feet water in the crossing.

CAPT. GEO. CLARK, of the A. J. Baker, and a number of other boatmen have gone down on boats during the last two days to see how the channel is.

RISING SUN, IND., 1: Capt. G. W. Vosberg, a prominent citizen and man well known in river circles, died this afternoon of breakbone fever, aged fifty years.

IT looks as if the War Eagle would be the first arrival of the season from below. She is light, powerful and sharp, just the boat to break the blockade. She left Cairo at 10 a. m. yesterday.

MEMPHIS Avalanche: The propeller Dyersburg has been aground on Bulletin bar since Sunday. The towboat Storm pulled at her Tuesday but could not move her. The Dyersburg is drawing five feet.

THE New York canals during the past season have abundantly vindicated their increasing usefulness as a factor in cheap transportation which can not be dispensed with, be railway facilities what they may.

MEMPHIS, 2: The independent Guiding Star gets 600 bales of cotton as she passes up in the morning. The Hard Cash was obliged to lay over, her deck crew having struck for $75. There is talk here of a boat loading at St. Louis at 20c per cwt., but it could not be traced to any authentic source.

PITTSBURG, 1: The John Porter arrived from Sewickley this afternoon, Capt. Chas. Bailey, of the towboat Fred. Wilson, was badly, but not seriously, hurt last night by a parting cable. The Wyoming is coming here to load for St. Louis. The Onward leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow with coal.

CINCINNATI Times-Star: The engineers of most all the boats about Cincinnati have experienced an advance in their wages from ten to twenty per cent. First-class boats here are now paying chief engineers $120 per month and assistants $75. At New Orleans, we understand, engineers are receiving from $175 to $200 per month.

ED. FLOOD writes us as follows from Old River under date of the 27th: "River still rising; has risen two and a half feet since my last. There is fifteen feet of water in front of Chandler's warehouse, where the shallowest water was this season, and seventeen feet on crossing. It has been raining steadily night and day since Tuesday and is very cool."

CAPT. J. R. DUTCH, of Beardstown, was on 'Change, and has returned home. His steamer, the Maggie P., bound up the Illinois, is frozen in at the foot of Hurricane Island, seventy miles above St. Louis. Capt. Dutch will run wheat to this port when the river opens. The boat is capable of doing a larger business, and carries a considerable number of passengers.

THE tug Nellie, belonging to W. G. Wilmot & Co., burned and sank at Baton Rouge on Thursday last. She was a total loss and had no insurance. This little craft had an eventful history. The New Orleans States says: "She was built in Chicago in the year 1860, for the firm of Bigley, McCloskey & Co. In 1863 she run to the blockade past Vicksburg, having in tow a loaded barge of hay, which was on the city side.

WALT, of Cairo, writes: Nick Beaver, the Valley Barge Line mate, has mated. He slipped off to St. Louis early last week with a suspicious twinkle in his eye, and slipped back this morning with a broad smile on his face. While at St. Louis he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Belle S. Noble. The ceremony was performed on last Friday. Mrs. Beaver will come to Cairo as soon as a house or boarding place can be found.

THE pool line at Cincinnati should procure the discharge of Cons. Miller from the Cincinnati Commercial. Probably it would if it could and thereby silence an independent writer. Will. Hays says: Our old friend and confrere of the river column of the Cincinnati Commercial has put on his "war paint" and appeared in "open rebellion" against the Southern Transportation Line Company at Cincinnati, because the directors of that company withdrew their advertising patronage from that paper.

THE calkers employed in the ship-yard of David S. Barmore were notified Tuesday that their wages would be reduced from $2 20 to $2 per day. The men, seven in all, would not submit to the reduction, and quit work. The wages of the men were raised last season to $2 25 for ten hours' work. Now they are working only nine hours and a half. The men say it is not customary to reduce wages in winter, even if the hours have been reduced, and the firm has contracts on hand and able to pay the old prices, they think. The men failing to go to work, Capt. Barmore placed a number of apprentices in their places.

AN old time steamboatman says that in former years, up to the commencement of the war, boat captains hired their crews as follows: For instance, they would ship in St. Louis to make a trip to New Orleans and return, assist in loading the boat at St. Louis and unload and load in New Orleans, and unload in St. Louis; this service performed they were paid off after the boat was unloaded and cleaned up. This man believes that if a shipping office was established in St. Louis and other ports men could be hired under a contract in precisely the same way and to do the same service that they did formerly, and that it would be a good arrangement for the roustabouts. They would make the trip to New Orleans, and when they would return to St. Louis and get the boat discharged and cleaned up, they would get their money in a lump. Those with families would take their money to their wives, which would be a blessing to them and their children. As it now is, they are paid off as soon as the boat lands at New Orleans. They go to gamble and drink. By the time the boat gets ready to start, if they should chance to come back on her, their down trip is all squandered. This old time steamboatman suggests the propriety of the steamboat owners of St. Louis establishing a shipping office and having their crews shipped to make the round trip, thereby compelling the men to do that for their own interest which without the action of the owners of steamboats they will not do, and instead become more trifling and worthless.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The trotter Daisy Miller has been sold to D. Snow, of Boston, for $10,000.

John Reese had his head severed from his body by an I., P. and C. train, in Peru, Ind.

Thomas Grayson, a tobacco-raiser of Clark county, Kentucky, hanged himself to a rafter.

A colored horse-thief named Thomas Underwood has been captured in Marshall, Texas.

A brakeman named Barber fell from a Texas and Pacific train at Dallas, Texas, and was killed.

Charles Davis, night yardman of the Chicago and Alton, was killed by the cars at White Hall, Ill.

Jesse Mayfield, a colored youth, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see why it wouldn't go off. It did, and took his head.

G. M. Tracy, who murdered his business partner, Whitcomb, in Illinois, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Dan Smith, colored, who attempted to ravish a young lady in Giles county, was tried and convicted legally and afterwards lynched.

John M. Haine, a liquor dealer of Rockhill, N. C., known as a snake charmer, was bitten by his pet rattlesnake and died within an hour.

A man named Bass, 77 years of age, suicided at Mirkmansville, Ky., by shooting himself in the head. He touched the gun off with his toe.

An investigation has been ordered to ascertain the truth of the story of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of the North Louisiana District B. H. Lanier.

Con Donovan, a young man of Bloomington, Ill., has been arrested for attempted rape on Miss Jane Butler, while escorting her from an entertainment.

Mrs. Bergman, wife of the Philadelphia millionaire, still persists in her infatuation for Emmanuel Gonzales and will not return to her husband and family.

While endeavoring to cross the Atlanta Air Line railroad track near Greenville, S. C., on horseback, an old man named George Martin was killed by a passing train.

Kennett McLeod, an oil broker of Oil City, has been arrested at Cleveland, O., for obtaining $5,500 from Reynolds & Co., bankers of Oil City, under false pretenses.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 232 }
WASHINGTON, 6:07 a. m., December 3. }

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Weather.
Boise City					
Cairo	30.28	31			Clear.
Chicago	20.00	29	S		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.51	20	E		Clear.
Davenport	20.24	20	E		Clear.
Denver	29.77	33	SW		Clear.
Des Moines					
Dodge City					Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.60	47	SE		Smoky.
Indianapolis	30.31	19	NE		Fair.
Keokuk	30.21	23	E		Fair.
La Crosse	30.26	12	NE		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.04	34			
Louisville	30.30	26	NE		Clear.
Memphis	30.21	39	NE		Clear.
Nashville	30.26	34			Fair.
New Orleans					
Omaha	30.01	15	N		Clear.
Pioche, Nev	29.56	33	SE		Cloudy.
Pittsburg					
Sacramento, Cal					
Salt Lake City	29.62	40	SE		Fair.
San Francisco					
Shreveport	30.11	50	E		Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	30.27	27	E		Clear.
St. Louis	30.24	28	SE		Fair.
St. Paul	30.24	12	NW		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.18	62	NE		Cloudy.
Virginia City					
Winnemucca Nev					
Yankton					

DR. E. C. CHASE,

922 Olive street, set of best teeth only $8.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the St. Louis Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 511 Olive street, on Monday, December 6, 1880, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE M. PASCHALL, Secretary.
St. Louis, November, 24, 1880.

NOTICE.—The transfer books of the St. Louis Gas Light Company will be closed from the 9th to the 20th day of December, 1880.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE M. PASCHALL,
St. Louis, Dec. 2, 1880. Secretary.

BAR MEETING.—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Bar Association of St. Louis, on Monday, 29th inst., the members of the St. Louis Bar are invited to meet on Saturday, 4th inst., at 3 p. m., at Court-room No. 2, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the Supreme Court docket, and remedies therefor. By order of the Bar Association of St. Louis
HENRY HITCHCOCK, President.
St. Louis, December 1, 1880.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A dividend of thirty (30) per cent on all claims proven against the estate of F. M. Corbin has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the assignee, No. 118 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
L. H. THOMAS,
Assignee of F. M. Corbin.
St. Louis, November 27, 1880.

NOTICE OF INTENDED REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 914 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri the Bremen Savings Bank, a corporation now doing a banking business in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, will, on December 27, 1880, reduce its capital stock from one hundred thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars.
F. W. PRANGE, President.
CHAS. E. KIRCHER, Secretary and Cashier Bremen Savings Bank.
St. Louis, November 16, 1880. 98N

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME walnut prescription case, cheap for cash, at Laclede Pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

FOR SALE—A Caxton self-inking press, chase 4 by 6 inches, with 17 fonts of type, at a bargain. Address O. H. L., this office.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 pool table in splendid order and everything complete. Can be seen at Pat Flannery's saloon, in First Ward, near little rolling mill.

FOR SALE—At $210, an elegantly carved square grand piano, at 704 Chouteau avenue.

FOR SALE—A Canary bird. Good singer. 2133 Biddle street.

BOOKS.

AMERICAN Cyclopædia, last edition, sheep, $65. Chambers do, London edition, $23 50. Guizot's France, $25. (Wanted—Standard books for cash.) Dan. Linahan, Bookseller, Fourth and Washington avenue.

MAPLE HALL MYSTERY, a new romance, St. Louis book, 25 cents. For sale at Book and News Company.

10,000 STANDARD New and Old Books; 6 different Encyclopædias, Law and Medical Books Cheap. Cash paid for Libraries. Drop a note. I will buy or sell. Dan Linahan, Bookseller, Fourth and Washington avenue.

F. ARCHER HAS REMOVED HIS LARGE STOCK of new and second-hand books from Seventh and Olive to 205 N. Sixth street. The cheapest holiday books in the city.

WANTED—ROOMS.

BY two young gents, a furnished room, with fires, near the center of business: private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Jovial, care Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—One funished front room in private family in southern part of the city; terms must be moderate. Address J. H. W., this office.

BOARDING.

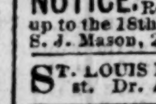
BOARDING—1522 Olive. Delightful rooms; comforts of a nice home guaranteed; strictly private family.

2936 LOCUST ST., with board, a large, delightful front room, furnished or unfurnished.

ALL SORTS.

COAL—HALL & CO., 23d and Morgan, the most popular market in the city. Send your postal.

BAUMAN'S Scale Warehouse. Established in 1848. Oldest Established Scale House in the West, 122 and 124 Market street.



IF you have a lot and desire a house built thereon, to be paid for in monthly installments, apply to the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company. Office 518 Walnut.

A. BANCHEREL,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, City Trucks. Corner Main and Spruce streets. Painting and Repairing.

NOTICE.—All goods and pledges left with J. G. Ross deceased, and remaining, on hand up to the 18th of November, have been transferred to S. J. Mason, 213 N. Fifth street.

ST. LOUIS Eye and Ear Institute, 723 Chestnut st. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

THE best imperishable mixed paints, brushes, varnishes, etc., at 1722 Franklin avenue.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

A WEBSTER'S late Unabridged Dictionary, nearly new, wanted. Address, stating price, S. P., this office.

A BOOK-CASE and writing desk combined wanted. Good article and must be reasonable. XXX, this office.

I WANT to learn song and dance steps. Address W., this office.

SECOND-HAND base-burner coal stove, small or medium size. Answer, stating price, Room 14, No. 919 Olive st.

WANTED—A room mate for comfortably furnished room; low rent. Address or enquire for M. Grierson, 718 Chestnut street, after 6 p. m.

FREE OF CHARGE!
All "Wants," "Lost," "Found," "For Rent," etc., etc., not exceeding four lines, and not of a business character, will be inserted Free of Charge.

PERSONAL.

ARCHITECT—P. H. MONNERON, first diploma of the School of Beaux Arts, Paris, France, 407 Walnut street.

ALL Cast-off clothing bought. Call or address N. Jacobs, 308 Locust street.

BESSEHL'S (formerly with E. H. Bessehl) New Hat Store, 905 Franklin avenue.

CHEAPEST place for paints, brushes, varnishes, etc., at 1722 Franklin avenue.

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

CHAS. T. FITZPATRICK, 504 Christy avenue, dealer in Northern dairy and creamery butter. Try him.

CATARRH SNUFF—Tonsley's Sneezeless Catarrh Snuff cures catarrh, cold in the head, nervous headache, etc.; a sure cure or no pay; 25 and 50 cent bottles. Ask your druggist for it.

DYSPEPSIA AND ANY DERANGEMENT OF the digestive organs cured by Maguire's Dyspepsia Cure. At Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated.

MAGUIRE'S Curative and Injection at Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

MARTIN'S SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE, 222 S. Twelfth street, established 1876. Get circular and catalogue.

MAGUIRE'S NEURALGIA PILLS never fail to cure neuralgia or pain of any kind—50 cents per box, at Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

MAPLE HALL MYSTERY—A St. Louis romance, 25 cents. For sale at Book and News Company.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Laura De Knevett, spiritualist, natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1413 Morgan street.

PERSONAL.—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at John Lottrup's, 614 North Fourth street.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lankton, Indian Fortune-Teller, 921 North Seventh (side entrance), between Franklin avenue and Wash street.

THE GREATEST STRENGTHENING MEDICINE, preventive of fever and purifier of the blood known, is Maguire's Quinine and Iron Cordial. At Harless' Drug Store, 18 South Fifth street.

WANTED—To correspond with a lively young lady, object fun, by a young man with plenty of money. Address Hal Melville, Columbia, Boone county, Mo.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

A YOUNG man wants a situation in grocery store or bar-room, with two years experience; with reference. Address W., this office.

A MAN of experience wishes a situation as foreman in a livery or sale stable. Address L. C., this office, for three days.

A GOOD honest boy 14 years old wishes to learn the trade of plumbing and gas fitting. Wages low. Address C. H., 20, this office.

BY a young man of 19, a position wanted, to learn some mercantile business. Hardware or groceries preferred. Writes a good hand, is quick in figures, and is not afraid of work. Good city references. Address, for ten days, B. R. H., care of 526 North Commercial street, city.

BY a young man as porter, driver or watchman. Best references given. Address W. J. E., 2101 South Seventh street.

IN dry goods or notion store. Address Frank Malin, 911 North Twenty-third street.

MANUFACTURING chemist making specialty of household articles as lard butter, vinegars, extracts, etc., desires a situation, not afraid of work. Address L. E., this office.

SITUATION—Wanted by sober young man as porter or driver. Address J. K., this office.

SITUATION wanted by an experienced waiter. H. T., this office.

SITUATION by a first-class varnisher and rubber; address W. S., this office.

SITUATION in a tailoring house by a young man who is posted. H., this office.

SITUATION in tailoring establishment by an experienced salesman. H., this office.

STEADY man wants a situation as engineer; is a competent machinist. Best references. Address James McGovern, 510 O'Fallon st., St. Louis.

SITUATION to sell goods on road on commission and expenses. J., this office.

TO travel for a cigar house on commission and expenses. J., this office.

WANTED—Postal cards, envelopes or circulars to address. S. B. T., this office.

WANTED—Situation as porter or other indoor work where a man can be comfortable and earn a fair salary. Have had experience and am a good marker; references given. Address W., 3114 Oregon avenue.

WANTED—Situation of any kind; am able and willing to work; can write a good hand and am quick and correct at figures. T. E. W., this office.

WANTED—By a young Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman; understands horses thoroughly; no objection to work about the house; best city references; address T. T., this office.

YOUNG man, good penman and book-keeper, with part of the day to spare, would like to find employment for unoccupied time. Address Dixon, this office.

YOUNG man 19 years old wants to learn bar-tending. Salary must pay expenses. Address D., this office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A LIVE man wanted to take orders for custom shirts; $20 per week can be made. Ball at Bellvue House, 717 North Sixth, 7 to 9 morning or evening.

GOOD bottomers on hand-sewed work wanted. Apply to Weston & Johnson, 316 Chestnut street, room 2. Steady work.

WANTED—Twenty bricklayers, at once, at Cotton Compress, Chouteau avenue and Manchester road.

WANTED—Experienced city newspaper subscription canvassers, on salary or commission. Can give two good and successful men steady employment at good salary. Apply at office POST-DISPATCH.

WANTED—Good, steady, honest boy to take care of horse and work about house; wages $12 per month, board and room; apply at room 14, No. 414 Olive street.

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

A WOMAN wishes to do laundry work by the day. Call at Washington avenue, 1222, south side of the street.

A SITUATION by a young girl in a private Catholic family to assist with house work. Address Mary, this office.

A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker wants work by day or week. Good references can be given. Apply at 1425 Lucas av.

GIRL who is an experienced nurse and willing to assist in sewing wishes a place; apply at 1614 Wash street, in rear.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper where one or more servants are kept. For widower preferred. Address for 3 days, H., Box 169, Alton, Illinois.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

2334 OLIVE—A competent house girl wanted.

A FIRST CLASS cook, washer and ironer; must come prepared to go to work; at 2710 Dayton street.

APPRENTICE girl wanted for dressmaking; will pay some wages from first. 2723 Washington avenue. 882

COLORED girl wanted to work for a family of three. Apply at Board of Trade, Third and Missouri avenue, East St. Louis.

FIRST-CLASS girl wanted for general housework. 2723 Washington ave.

FIRST-CLASS lady wanted to take an interest with another lady in sending out meals. For further information call at 2723 Washington ave.

GIRL to do general housework; German preferred; 350 Olive street.

GOOD German girl, not afraid of work wanted at 703 Russell ave.

GOOD girl for general housework. Apply at 2849 Clark avenue.

MACHINE girls at 1225 N. Sixteenth street, to work on shop coats.

BOARDING AND ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM and breakfast and tea wanted by a young woman clerk in a dry goods house on small salary. Can give good reference and would be satisfied with moderate fare and accommodations if the price is made proportionate to her means. Address H. C., this office.

WANTED—Comfortable room with good board for one gentleman; address Adolph, this office.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York. Send for a circular.

LEGAL.

Orders of Publication.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, October Term, 1880.
Friday, October 29th, 1880.
Ida A. Colley
vs.
William A. Colley.

It appearing from the affidavit attached to plaintiff's petition that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Missouri, therefore, on motion of plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant on the ground that defendant has offered such indignities to the plaintiff as to render her condition in life intolerable.

And unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.
Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, this 30th day of October, 1880.
{SEAL} CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk.
A. W. MEAD, Att'y for Plaintiff. 71N

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, October Term, 1880.
Saturday, November 20, 1880.
Belle Dulaney
vs.
Eugene Dulaney.

It appearing from the petition and affidavit this day filed that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, wherefore on motion of said plaintiff, by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony on the ground of desertion.

And unless he appear at the term of this court, to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.
Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court city of St. Louis, this 22d day of November, 1880.
{SEAL} CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk. 71Q

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.
In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, October Term, 1880.
Monday, November 22, 1880.
Charles Peters, Augusta Peters, Theodore Wegener, Mathilda Wegener and Dora Wegener,
vs.
Julius Wegener and J. Bodley.
(53,731.)

It appearing to the Court from the petition and affidavit heretofore filed herein that the defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri, wherefore, on motion of plaintiffs, by attorney, it is ordered by the Court that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree setting aside and declaring void a certain deed of trust dated about 2d April, 1878, and recorded in book 622, page 169, made by Theodore Wegener and Augusta Wegener to Julius Wegener, cestui que trust, and John Bodley, trustee, said deed conveying the following described property situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in block numbered (38) fronting (21) feet (6) inches on Almond street, on the north line thereof by (86) feet deep, beginning at a point on the north line of said Almond street 110 9-22 feet, more or less, eastward from said southwest corner of said block at the southeast corner of a private alley, running thence east with said line of Almond street 21 6-12 feet, thence northward and parallel to Second street 86 feet, thence westward parallel to said Almond street 21 6-12 feet, and thence southward 86 feet to the point of beginning.

And unless they appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered by the court that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.
Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court city of St. Louis, this 23d day of November, 1880.
{SEAL} CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk. 70Q

Administrators' Notices.

PARTNERSHIP ESTATE of Beall & Sawyer.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned gave bond and qualified as surviving partner of the late firm of

BEALL & SAWYER,

(which was composed of himself and William B. Sawyer, now deceased), in the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 17th day of November, 1880. All persons having claims against said partnership estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said qualification, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1880.
WILLIAM N. R. BEALL,
15P Surviving Partner.

ESTATE of Michael Curley, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of

MICHAEL CURLEY,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 15th day of November, 1880.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.
JOHN DOCKERY,
68P Administrator with will annexed.

ESTATE of Philip Bluestar, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of

PHILIP BLUESTAR,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 30th day of October, 1880.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same for allowance to the undersigned, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.
Dated this 5th day of November, 1880.
HELEN BLUESTAR,
8N Administratrix.

FOR RENT.

517 ST. CHARLES—Furnished rooms for rent. Terms to suit the times.

2334 OLIVE—Furnished rooms for rent, single or en suite.

FOR RENT—Front and back parlors, unfurnished. Apply at 2647 Olive street.

FOR RENT—2614 Chestnut street, a nicely furnished front room.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 3d-story front room, suitable for two gents; southeast corner Sixteenth and Pine. Price, $12.

HALL room, nicely furnished, for $4 per month. 914 Morgan.

NICELY furnished front room with coal and gas. Do for three gentlemen; $13 per month; southeast corner Sixteenth and Pine.

ROOM AND POWER
To Rent
Inquire of
KINGSLAND & FERGUSON,
No. 823 North Second st.

SECOND-STORY office rooms for rent. Two rooms fronting on Olive, corner Sixth street. Wm. H. Horner, 521 Olive street.

STORE and two rooms above, for $20, at No. 1020 Washington av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—White cashmere cape with deep fringe, lined with white silk. Left at dining-room of Laclede Hotel. Tuesday evening, 26th ult. Liberal reward if returned to 424 Washington avenue. No questions.

LOST—Pointer dog; body and limbs liver-colored, except left fore foot, which is spotted with white; throat and breast mixed white and liver; point of tail cropped off; $25 reward if returned to 2825 Pine street. Had leather collar marked W. W. Linn.

LOST—A gold earring set with pearls and rubies, last evening, about 4 o'clock, between Market and Eugenia.

LOST—Two cows, one white and red spotted, the other is red, with long horns; also two calves belonging to above. $5 reward. Lindell and Vandeventer avenues. Herman Holtman.

HOTELS.

BARSUM'S HOTEL, Cor. Second and Walnut streets. I have single and double rooms with board for $30 per month. L. A. PRATT.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Thomas Walsh and against Bartholomew Maziere Chambers, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Chambers, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

1st. Lot in city block 15, containing 25 feet on Front street by 120 feet 3¼ inches to an alley bounded north by Octavia Boyce's estate, east by Front street, south by Catherine Cotes and west by said alley, the north line of said lot being 166 feet 8 inches south of and parallel with Morgan street.

2d. Lot in Block 30, containing 16 feet on Main street, by 76 feet, bounded north by Octavia Boyce's estate, east by Main street, south by Olive street and west by William S. Harney.

3d. Lot in block 565, containing 86 feet on Fifteenth street, by 125 feet to 20 foot alley, bounded north by 15 foot alley, east by 20 foot alley, south by lot of Thomas B. Chambers and west by Fifteenth street, the south line of said lot being 204 feet 10 inches north of and parallel with Biddle street.

4th. Lot in block 573, containing 42 feet 9 inches on O'Fallon street by 92 feet 3 inches subject to a private alley 4 feet 3 inches wide at north end thereof, bounded north by lot of Catherine S. Boland, east by Fourteenth street, south by O'Fallon street and west by lot of Mary C. Larkin, the west line of said lot to be coincident with center of partition wall.

5th. Lot in block 579, containing 27 feet 5 inches on Ninth street by 125 feet to alley, bounded north by land of Helen J. Clemens, east by said alley, south by land of Peter R. Kendrick and west by Ninth street, the south line of said lot being 111 feet 8 inches north of and parallel to O'Fallon street.

6th. Lot in block 582, containing 27 feet 4 inches on Sixth street by about 93 feet, bounded north by Octavia Boyce's estate, east by alley, south by land of James B. Shields and west by Sixth street, the south line of said lot being 220 feet 11 inches north of north line of O'Fallon street.

7th. Lot in block 618, containing 6 feet 1 inch on Eighteenth street by 125 feet to alley, bounded north by L. W. Cordes, east by alley, south by L. M. Barlow and west by Eighteenth street, the north line of said lot being 40 feet north of and parallel with Mullanphy street.

11th. Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 and 7 block 1681, containing together a front of 125 feet on the north line of Biddle street by a depth northwardly of 90 feet to an alley.

13th. Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 surveys 1481 and 1482, containing together 217 feet 4 inches on proposed Nineteenth street by 110 feet 3 inches to an alley, bounded north by Waterworks street.

14th. Lot in U. S. survey 286 and in city block 1783, containing 162 feet 8 inches on Third street by 122 feet 6 inches to an alley, bounded north by St. Ange addition, east by said alley, south by Clemens street and west by Third street.

15th. Lot in block 11 of St. Louis commons and in city block 1306, containing 102 feet 1 inch on Russell avenue by 300 feet, bounded north by land of Eliza B. Hudson, east by Minnesota avenue, south by Russell avenue and west by Octavia Boyce's estate.

16th. Tract in U. S. survey 1895, township 46 north, range 7 east, containing 15 acres, bounded east by land of Ellen La Motte, south by private road 50 feet wide, west by land of Margaret Smith and north by land of Clemens.

17th. Tract in block 26 Carondelet Commons, south of River Des Peres, containing 32 58-100 acres subject to passage of Lemay Rock Road, bounded north by 20 foot road, east by 20 foot road, south by Peck and west by Valentine Yoderum.

3. Lot No. 5, containing 109 79¼-100 acres in subdivision of survey 393 and adjoining lands, begin at southwest corner of lot 4, thence west 13.70 chains, thence north 8° west 74 chains, thence east 13.70 chains, thence south 8° east 44.68 chains to beginning.

4. Lot in block 678, bounded north by Division street, south by south boundary line of survey, being a line 16 feet 6 inches south of and parallel with said street, west by Twenty-first street and east by line 68 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-first street.

Also, lot in block 1679, bounded south by Division street, north by public alley, west by Twenty-first street and east by line 68 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-first street.

Also, lot in block 1679, bounded south by public alley, north by north boundary line of said survey, being a line 48 feet south of and parallel with O'Fallon street, west by Twenty-first street and east by line 68 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-first street.

Also, lot in block 1681, bounded north by Division street, south by south boundary line of survey, being a line 16 feet 6 inches south of and parallel with Division street, east by Twenty-first street, west by line 57 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-second street.

Also, lot in block 1680, bounded south by Division street, north by public alley, east by Twenty-first street and west by line 57 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-second street.

Also, lot in block 1680, bounded north by north boundary line of survey, being a line 48 feet south of and parallel with O'Fallon street, south by public alley, east by Twenty-first street and west by line 57 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-second street.

Also, all that parcel bounded east by line 68 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-first street, and west by line 57 feet 2 inches east of and parallel with Twenty-second street, and within the lines of said Division street and said Twenty-first street, and of alleys according to plat thereof in Plat Book 5, page 20.

9. North part of lot 4, Chambers subdivision of survey 393 and adjoining lands, beginning at stake in centre of Chambers road or line between sections 6 and 7, town. 46 north, range 7 east, situate for northeast corner of lot 4, Chambers subdivision, thence with east line of said lot 4 south 7 deg. 31 min. east 24 68-100 chains to northeast corner of tract owned by St. Louis University; thence on north line of University land south 82 deg. 25 min. west 13 55-100 chains to west line of said lot 4, thence with said west line, which is west line of Florissant avenue, north 70 deg. 33 min. west 26 40-100 chains to a stake in centre line of Chambers road, thence with said line north 89 deg. 42 min., east 13 75-100 chains to beginning, containing 34 365-1000 acres more or less, inclusive of Florissant Road.

10. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, block 4, Morton's Addition, city block 472, 330 feet on Morrison avenue by 180 feet to alley, also 20 feet lately added to depth of above lots caused by lessening width of Morrison avenue, all of said lots having a depth now of 200 feet.

11. Lots 17 to 22 inclusive, Harington's subdivision, in Survey 2614.

12. Lots 17 to 22 inclusive, Harington's subdivision, in survey 2614.

13. A lot in block 611, fronting 122 feet 6¼ inches on east line of Eleventh street by 127 feet 6 inches to an alley bounded north by lot of Mary C. Chambers, east by said alley, south by south line of survey 1480 and west by Eleventh street.

2. A tract of land which was conveyed by John Lay to Charles Renard by deed recorded in Book M5, page 606. Beginning at a point "A" on plat of said lands, corner of lands owned by McDonald, Lay and Renard; thence north 87 degrees 30 minutes west 3.36 chains; thence north 9 degrees 45 minutes west 30 30.100 chains to a post between lands of Breckenridge, John Lay and Charles Renard; thence north 72½ degrees east 10 50.100 chains; thence south 7 degrees west 33 75.100 chains to beginning, containing 21 21-100 acres, acquired by Adolph Renard of Charles Renard, Book C 6, page 236.

8. A tract of land in U. S. survey 1,903, township 46, range 6 east, begin at southwest corner of a tract of land conveyed by Charles Renard to Adolph Renard by deed book C 6, page 236, thence north 4½° along west line of last mentioned tract 29 23.100 chains to southeast corner of tract of land conveyed by Adolph Renard's executor to William Terra by deed in book 458, page 41, thence along south line of said Terra north 80°, west 11.99¼ chains to Marion Wise's east line, thence south 7° west along said Wise's line 22.12 chains to a stone, thence south 87° east 16.36 chains to beginning, containing 30 40-100 acres, and being south part of land conveyed by John Lay to Adolph Renard, book G 6, page 357.

4. Lot 6 of subdivision made by commissioners in partition of Breckenridge's estate containing 30 55-100 acres, bounded east by lot 7 of Breckenridge's estate, north by Breckenridge avenue, west by land of Marion Wise and by Benson tract, south by lot 6 of Renard's subdivision, conveyed by William Terra by deed recorded in book —, page 41, and being parts of U. S. surveys 1904 and 1905, town. 46 north, range 6 east.

18. That part of southwest quarter of section 7, township 43, range 7 east, which lies south of south line of Carondelet commons; also, all that part of southeast quarter of section 12, township 43, range 6 east, which lies south of south line of Carondelet commons; also, a tract of 7 46-100 acres, part of lots 166 and 176 of said Carondelet commons, as described in deed recorded in Recorder's office, book 222, page 521, said tract containing together 98 63-100 acres; also, undivided three-eighths of southeast part of lot 177 of said subdivision of Carondelet commons, as surveyed by William H. Cozens, 15th May, 1867, described in deed made by Henry T. Blow and wife to said Henry W. Williams, recorded in said Recorder's office in book 342, page 242, containing 19 acres and 63-100 (10.63 acres).

20. Lot 24, block 553, Carr's addition, 25 feet south line of Biddle street by 155 feet to 20 foot alley.

21. Lot in block 5, Clark & Dillon's addition, beginning in east line of Main street 57 feet 10 inches north of southwest corner of said block 5, thence along east line of Main street north 50 feet, thence east at right angles with Main street to east line of Clark & Dillon's addition, thence south along east line of said addition 50 feet, and thence west to place of beginning.

Lot in block 5, Clark & Dillon's addition, begin at point in east line of Main street 82 feet 10 inches north of southwest corner of said block 5, thence along east line of Main street north 25 feet; thence east at right angles with east line of Main street to east line of Clark & Dillon's addition; thence south along east line of said addition 25 feet, and thence west to place of beginning.

22. Part of lots 9 and 10, block 967, beginning on north line of Wash street 74 feet 6 inches east of intersection of that line with Elliott avenue; thence east on Wash street with south line of said block 29 feet; thence north at right angles with Wash street 71 feet 9 inches more or less to center line of said block, where 2 feet is reserved or dedicated for a private alley; thence west with said center line of said block 29 feet, and thence south 71 feet 9 inches more or less to place of beginning, on which stand two two-story brick dwellings.

And I will, on
THURSDAY, THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant, Chambers, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 29, 1880. 39P

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John M. Krum and Mary O., his wife, by a certain trust deed dated July 2, 1870, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the County of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in Book G-5, page 296, and filed for record July 7, 1870, conveyed unto me, Seth A. Ranlett, as trustee, the following described real estate, situate in said county and State, to-wit: Lots numbered 9, 42, 46, 75, 83, 84, 85, 190, 191, 194, 215, 217, 218, 244, 245, 246, 247, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 346, 347, 348, 349, 361, 362, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 376, 377, 392, 393, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 412, 413, 414, 415, 434, 435, 436, 437, 444, 445, 458, 459, 462, 463, 487, 488, 489, 490, 531, 548 and 549 in the town of Brooklyn in said county, to secure the payment of seven promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust made by John M. Krum and C. C. Simmons, to their own order and duly endorsed by them, one principal note for $5,000 00 payable three years after date, and six interest notes for $250 each, payable respectively in 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months from date, and all bearing ten per cent interest per annum after maturity; and, whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal note and interest thereon, so that there is now due under the terms and provisions of said notes and deeds of trust the sum of sixty-nine hundred and seventy-nine 16-100 dollars, and the legal holder of said notes, as provided in said deed, has made application to me to sell said premises to satisfy said indebtedness in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that on
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, A. D. 1880,
between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front of the Post-office in East St. Louis, in said county of St. Clair, State of Illinois, I will sell said premises at public vendue, for cash, together with all the rights, title and equity of redemption of the grantors, their heirs and assigns therein.
S. A. RANLETT, Trustee.
November 25, 1880. 6Q

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Robert Baker and Mary A. Baker, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 29th day of December, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in Book 487, page 393, did convey unto the undersigned, Seth A. Ranlett, as trustee, a certain lot or tract of land situate and lying in the city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: The eastern half of lot number forty-nine (49) of Peter Lindell's second addition to the city of St. Louis, as per plat on file in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county, the same fronting five hundred and eighty-one feet four inches on the north line of Maryland avenue by a depth northwardly along the western line of Taylor avenue of four hundred and forty-six feet four and one-half inches to Berlin avenue, upon which said eastern half fronts five hundred and eighty-one feet four inches. Bounded on the north by Berlin avenue, east by Taylor avenue, south by Maryland avenue and west by Theodore Laveille; which said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of three certain notes therein described; and whereas the note for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable eighteen months after date, has long since become due and is wholly unpaid, together with interest thereon from its maturity. Now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned trustee will on
THURSDAY, THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,
between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above described premises at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, in order to pay said note and the expenses of this trust.
S. A. RANLETT,
73Q Trustee.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Charles G. Stifel, assignee of the German Bank, to the use of Ernst L. Hospes, and against Gustavus H. Hospes, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant Hospes in the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

1. Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 2, of St. Ange's addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city, said lots being also in city block 1782, containing an aggregate front of 162 feet and 4 inches on the west line of Third street, and running thence westwardly 122 feet 6 inches to an alley bounded north by Bryan street, east by Third street, south by lot 13 of said block, and west by said alley.

2. A lot of ground in the western part of lot number 18 of the St. Louis Commons, commencing at a point 20 feet 1½ inches north of the southwest corner of said lot number 18, which point is in the north line of Park avenue as laid down on the plat of the said lot (said plat is made part of a certain deed recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city, in book 463, page 394); thence north with the west line of said lot 18, 232 feet 4 inches to a stone; thence eastwardly along the dividing line between said lot and the property of Laurent Labesque and others 153 feet 8 inches to a stone on the dividing line between said lot and the land of one Foley; thence southwardly along the last-mentioned dividing line 217 feet and 4 inches to Park avenue, thence westwardly along the northern line of Park avenue 154 feet and 5 inches to the place of beginning.

3. Lots 28 and 29 of block No. 5 of St. Louis Heights, according to a plat thereof on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis, in plat-book No. 9, page 33; said lots contain an aggregate front of 104 feet, on the south line of Manchester road by a depth on the west line of Brannon avenue of 231 feet and 4 inches.

4. Lots nine and twenty-eight of the County Farm subdivision according to a plat of said subdivision on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis in plat-book number 9, page 11; said lot 9 has a front of 100 feet on the northern line of Arsenal street and a depth southwardly of 200 feet; said lot 28 has a front of 100 feet on the north line of Kemper Park, with a depth northwardly of 200 feet.

And I will, on
TUESDAY, 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Gustavus H. Hospes, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 30, 1880. 11Q

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Charles E. Gitchell is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot of ground on Third street, in city block 57, containing twenty-two feet four inches in front or width and 109 feet in length or depth, and bounded on the north by the real estate of one Fields, on the east by that of one Rankin, on the South by that of one Stahl, and on the west by Third street.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.
ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff City St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., December 3, 1880. 40Q

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1881, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Andrew J. Fleming is plaintiff, C. and Emma M. Daly, Augustine M. Daly and James McDonough, as trustee of Emma M. Daly, and Brainard M. Million are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with special lien therefor, and described in said execution as follows to-wit:

A lot of ground in block 131 of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, containing a front of 18 feet on the east line of Seventh street, and running eastwardly for depth 134 feet and 6 inches to land of Albert Todd and John E. Ghim, and being bounded north by land of David C. Gamble in part, and in part by an alley, east by ground now or late of Albert Todd and John E. Ghim, and south in part by land of Gantt and Dickson, and in part by land of said Andrew J. Fleming, the South line of said lot being about 102 feet north of the north line of Market street.

And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.
ISAAC M. MASON,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., December 3, 1880. 42Q

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of

JAMES P. YOUNG,

deceased, that I, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of December next.
GEORGE O. CARPENTER, JR.,
Administrator.
St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1880. 71N

IN matter of the assignment of Murdoch & Dickson.—Notice is hereby given that John G. Priest, assignee of Murdoch & Dickson, has filed and exhibited to the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis, a statement of the accounts of his trust, to the October term, 1880, of said court, together with proper vouchers, and that said accounts will be allowed by said court in room No. 3, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1880, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.
CHARLES F. VOGEL,
67P Clerk Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

111 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

JOSEPH PULITZER,
PROPRIETOR.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CITY

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
One month (delivered by carrier)	85
By the week (delivered by carrier)	20

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

Specimen numbers sent free on application.

This paper may be found on file at George P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

Money may be sent at our risk by Post-office order, draft, registered letter or in postage stamps.

Correspondence and news are always desired, but letters must be brief and must have the genuine name of the author to be considered.

Postmasters and agents may retain ten per cent of all subscriptions at above rates.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed,

POST-DISPATCH,
111 North Fifth Street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Maude Granger.
POPE'S—Around the World in Eighty Days.
OLYMPIC—Barlow, Primrose & West's Minstrels.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety.

WE regret to learn that Colonel Fred. Grant is about to retire from the army and engage in actual business. Our military system will hardly withstand this blow.

THE fast mail train between New York and New Orleans is a failure, owing to the fact that the distance is too great for the time. The snake-head roads down South can't stand the pressure.

ALL that we have ever lacked in this glorious country was a volcano that would rival Vesuvius and keep such eruptive creatures as Conkling in awe. Pike's Peak, we are delighted to hear, is supplying the omission with great ability.

DONN PIATT is said to have evidence that Garfield seriously contemplated suicide when he was caught in the Credit Mobilier transaction. An autograph letter from Donn would be interesting now. It would be worth a consulship.

GEN. GRANT could make a big hit now by declining to become the pensioner of George Jones, Jay Gould and other nabobs of New York. But Grant has never been able yet to advance his reputation by the sacrifice of his immediate feelings.

IF the vulgar sneaks of the decayed *Republican* will only read the interviews which we are daily publishing on the subject of a new Union Depot they will learn that the popular movement in this direction has passed way beyond the "scalpers."

A CONVENTION of religionists at Syracuse this week has been giving fresh impetus to the movement to secure a recognition of God in the Constitution. By some oversight the Pagan goddess on the dome of the National Capitol was not denounced.

THE scheme to organize a standing army of cornstalk militia in the United States, in order to give employment to a lot of regular army officers who draw big wages for playing cards and dancing, is to be urged in Congress this winter with vehemence. At present we are not a fighting people and we can dispense with the "melish."

LORD BEACONSFIELD, in his last story, does mankind a service by starting into circulation a neglected word. It is "agrestic" and it means rural or suburban things. A man with agrestic manners is a man of provincial manners. All the enterprising newspapers should manage to work in the word "agrestic" before the month is out.

So long as the Union Depot owners can declare dividends on the comfortless sheds which now fill the office of a railway station for St. Louis they will not erect the structure that they obligated themselves to build when the franchise was granted them. Public sentiment operating on the law-making power can alone compel corporations to stand by contracts.

SINCE Deacon Smith's true goodness was officially recognized in Washington the able editor has been unable to confine the rich currents of his thought to the cabined and cribbed pages of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the country is filled with his extra-editorial observations on politics. He authorizes the statement that John Sherman will be officially preserved in the Senate at the expiration of his Cabinet term.

OF course any observation dropped by us touching Garfield's new Cabinet will fall as unheeded at Mentor as listless thistle down, but if Mr. G. would select a batch of constitutional advisers without drawing upon the talent of Ohio, a broad grin would spread over the face of the country which would expand the national lungs, freshen the national intellect and add new health to our industries. In a land of Humor it is the duty of the great rulers to occassionally perpetrate a broad, humanizing, unsectional joke—one that can be as well appreciated in Maine as in Texas.

NOTHING so thoroughly illustrates the trifling character of our Republican statesmen as the fact that they can be drawn into a correspondence with that postal-card bore Private Dalzell. When D. favors a discriminating newspaper with one of his effusions, it is dropped gently into the yawning waste basket, and eventually finds its way to the paper-mill.

No apprehension need be felt on account of the physical condition of Garfield. Deacon Smith, his *alter ego*, is responsible for the statement that it is only a slight attack of dyspepsia brought on by overwork. He is still able to sit up and talk New England flapdoodle to the sycophants who are licking his shoes, but the Deacon thinks he ought to be hidden away for a few weeks from the office-seeking wolves.

GARFIELD, who is evidently anxious to rival the oily Chadband, twined his thumbs over his stomach yesterday and gushed beautifully about the omnipotent power, confidence and general ability of the American people as evidenced by the little interest taken in the meeting of the Presidential electors on Wednesday. Mr. Garfield's father, if he was a man of perspicacity, probably remarked this same thing as far back as 1828.

THE *Globe-Democrat* has stationed a valuable correspondent at Mentor to telegraph the daily doings of the Garfield family. We would like to know whether Mrs. Garfield's canned tomatoes are standing the cold weather well, and whether the old man still takes three lumps of sugar in his matutinal coffee. There was a movement a few years ago to induce him to cut down to two lumps, on account of the tendency of his liver to overdo the glucose business.

A COUPLE of young society snobs in Covington, Kentucky, have been fooling around the ragged edge of a duel on account of a distressing social scandal which has been thoroughly advertised. One of the bloods went so far as to establish a post-office address at Niagara Falls while the other staid at home. The youth who underwent the expense and privation of a trip to the Falls will be a hero in his little circle for about ten years. And yet Covington is connected with civilized Cincinnati by an elegant suspension bridge.

PERSONAL.

—The Prince of Orange, like his brother "Citron," makes Paris his headquarters.

—A correspondent wishes to know what "Boycotting" means. It is Celtic for raising what Mr. Ingersoll declares does not exist.

—Mrs. Hayes is said to be a woman of remarkable endurance. She never had any illness except an occasional sick headache, and looks much younger than she is—49.

—Prince Bismarck is now in better health and spirits than for a long time past; his country life has built up his strength wonderfully. He has resumed his daily rides, and talks of hunting next year.

—Mr. Tennyson's new play, which is shortly to be produced by Mr. Irving, is described as highly tragic. The scene is laid in a city of Asia Minor. Miss Ellen Terry is reported to be delighted with her part.

—The men who were in the Mexican war and saw Gen. Packenham killed at New Orleans are beginning their annual dying this winter, just the same as usual. Asoe Ward, of Fort Scott, Kan., is first on the list.

—A girl in Dubuque struck her croquet partner on the head with a mallet; brain-fever set in, and the young man nearly died. The girl was kept under arrest until his recovery, and when he got well she married him. The young man is now sorry that he recovered.

Grant's Family Pastor.

New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman is greatly beloved by the Grant family, and visits them almost every day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I have been assured that he frequently plays seven-up with the General, and the only clerical aspect of his side of the table, to distinguish it from the other, is the absence of a glass of whisky and water.

Sherman's Silent Sorrow.

From the Chicago Times.

John Sherman would be a happier man to-day if, in the flush of his power, he had not turned Collector, now Vice-President-elect, Arthur out of the New York Custom-house. Mr. Arthur does not forget.

Ill-Advised Extravagance.

From the New York World.

For men that represent and control the destinies of a party of great moral ideas, the Republican managers are singularly unlucky in the matter of hotel bills.

Scientific Journalism.

From the New York Sun.

The functions of the modern newspaper are growing multifarious. Jay Gould's Tribune has issued an extra, telling people how to knit their own stockings.

Berry Mitchell as a Lecturer.

The well-known actor and author, Mr. Berry Mitchell, who is announced to lecture at the Grand Opera-house on the evening of Sunday, December 12th, upon "The Statesmen of America," returned to-day from Edwardsville, Illinois, in excellent health and spirits. Amid the quiet surroundings of that charming suburban resort Mr. Mitchell has uninterruptedly devoted his time for the past month in the preparation of his lecture. A close observer himself, he has brought to his aid the literature of the day, and those who have been favored with a glance at the manuscript pronounce it the effort of his life. Mr. Mitchell does not seek for cheap effect by bringing forward the prominent figures of the early days of our country, but deals calmly and analytically with the men of our times, barring a brief reference to the heroes of olden days, going no further back than the time of Stephen A. Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Sumner, and such other undying names. Grant, Blaine, Conkling, Hampton, Vest, Sherman, Garfield, Logan and men of that stamp are made the subjects of his effort. Mr. Mitchell says that the lecture is written in his own peculiar style, and that he is anxious to make his debut upon the rostrum among those who have been his friends and have given him encouragement in his previous efforts to achieve fame upon the stage.

THE RIVER.

Prospect of the Possibilities of Transportation.

River transportation circles and many of the merchants continue on the ragged edge of expectation in regard to the condition and prospects of weather and river. The rail rates to steamboat points have been advanced to figures very much higher than the boat charges, and therefore merchants are extremely anxious for the resumption of navigation, as anxious as the boatmen who are not making a living at present. As to the gorge reported below here at Rush Island, if there was one, it is gone. The small steamer which started from here arrived at Grand Tower, and telegraphed here a statement that there is no gorge and only three and a half feet of water. She left Grand Tower at 11 to-day on her return trip, and will arrive to-morrow. Two steamers loaded yesterday to three and a half feet of water, but didn't leave on account of the gorge report. They raised steam to-day and left. Their freight is for Vicksburg and way landings, and they will probably turn their freight over to larger boats at Cairo. The rise here is about one inch during the last twenty-four hours. The weather is mild and favorable, but nothing certain can be said as to future navigation this winter from St. Louis to the South. Grain still accumulates and the wharves are a busy scene no longer.

The Wiggins Ferry Company will remove their offices next week to 118 North Third street, the old office of the Globe. The Medical purveyor, U. S. A., will occupy the entire building at corner of Vine street and the Levee.

"Bottles, I Suppose."

The case of Miss Kate C. Stanley against the St. Louis Brokerage Company, the points of which were given in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, was called for trial to-day. After the petition and answer were read Judge Thayer inquired of the attorneys whether they could get through by to-morrow evening. As they declined to guarantee this, his Honor continued the case, saying that, to-morrow being the last day of the term, he would not take the chances of losing two days' work. The attorney for plaintiff, Mr. John Flournoy, while reading the petition, displayed a very poor knowledge of the handwriting on the paper. In reading the inventory of the contents of the drug-store, anything which he could not make out he explained by saying, "Bottles, I suppose"—"bottles, I expect." His mind was evidently running on bottles, and his Honor finally asked him who wrote the petition. "I did, your Honor," answered the attorney, and the jury and audience had a matinee. Miss Stanley, the fair plaintiff in the case, is a clerk at the Book and News Company.

Legal Brevities.

An appeal has been allowed to the Court of Appeals in Reber vs. Tower.

A bill of exceptions was filed in the case of Patterson vs. McReynolds et al.

Wm. B. Frisbrie has filed a divorce suit against his wife, Jeanette Frisbie.

Contrary to published notice the law docket will be called in Circuit Court No. 5 to-morrow.

Judgment was rendered by consent to plaintiff in the suit of O'Connor against Garneau.

A bill of exceptions has been filed in the case of Baker et al, against Breckenridge, administrator.

The case of Guilloz against St. Andre et al. has been dismissed for failure to give security for costs.

The will of Mrs. Louisa Burklin was probated to-day. She bequeaths all her fortune and personal property in the dwelling No. 216 South Fifth street to her servant, Elizabeth Fridley.

The order overruling the motion for a new trial in the case of Clayburgh et al. vs. Marks was set aside by Judge Wickham and the motion reinstated. The same thing was done in the case of Gehrke against Delaney, administrator.

Court of Criminal Correction.

Ah Won, alias Suam Kee, was arraigned before Judge Cady this morning on a charge of committing an assault to kill on Chene Pinn. Suam Kee is a half Japanese and half Chinaman. Chene Pinn's testimony was that Suam owed him $60 in San Francisco and when he went to collect it Suam assaulted him with a knife. Suam Kee showed that he was never in San Francisco, having come from England to New York. As Chene Pinn did not establish the assault, Suam was discharged. The charge of grand larceny against Henry Schaefer, who was accused of stealing a horse from John W. Gassoway, of Logan county, Ill., was nolle prosse'd, as the defendant has been taken over to Illinois. Patrick Gallagher was found guilty of stealing four bushels of coal from the cars at the Union Depot and sentenced to one hour in jail. The case of assault to kill preferred by Andrew Sopps against Albert Schultz was dismissed at the defendant's costs, which amounted to $13.

Arrested.

George Schumacher and Charles Ford were arrested by Officers Dillon, Phillips, Sergeant McDonald and Officer McMahon. Pat. Donohue, a stranger, went to Lindi's saloon on Second and Poplar streets last night, and while there he missed his overcoat. He soon discovered the loss, and Schumacher offered to hunt up the coat. When they went outside Donohue says Schumacher struck him with something, knocking him down, and he says be robbed him of $22. Ford is charged with the theft of the coat.

New Warrants.

Julius Meyer gave bond to-day to answer a charge of selling uninspected coal oil December 8 in the Court of Criminal Correction. He was arrested on warrant. Norman Brown had Thomas Callahan committed to jail on a charge of stealing a gun valued at $60. Callahan will have an examination December 8. Jacob Kern, who is charged with assault and battery by Valentine Secks, furnished bond to answer December 6.

BELLEVILLE.

At 12 o'clock the Circuit Court adjourned till Monday.

The Bowman trouble about the back taxes for '74-75 was called in the County Court to-day.

The case of Charles Johnson against the Pittsburg Railroad for forcible ejectment from one of the cars was set for to-day but was not called.

Charles F. Wangler, the defeated candidate for Clerk of Circuit, has made all the necessary arrangements for contesting the election, and will have the papers filed this evening.

A damage case occupied the Circuit Court the greater part of the morning. Chas. Klaus was employed in piling sacks of bone-dust at the St. Louis carbon works. One of the sacks fell and broke Mr. Klaus' leg and dislocated the other ankle, for which he has entered suit for $2,000 damages. Messrs. Bennett and Dill appear for the complainant against Koerner and Wise for the defense. The case was given to the jury at 11:30.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mr. George H. Brewster, of the firm of Lord, Brewster & Co., advertising agents, Chicago, Ills., is in the city to-day and returns home to-night.

LAVEILLE'S LEVY.

Shortage of Over $5,000 in the Accounts of the Secretary of the Mullanphy Board.

Speculation in Bucket Shops the Cause—How the Defalcation was Discovered.

A serious defalcation by a public officer has come to light, notwithstanding the fact that all the parties concerned employed every conceivable means to keep it dark.

The Mullanphy Board has the handling of a considerable amount of money, and its members are required to give bonds and to furnish a strict account of its affairs.

In October, a year ago, Mr. Theodore Laveille was appointed secretary of the Board. He was considered thoroughly reliable and deserving of the trust reposed in him. He had charge of the moneys of the Board, the receipts and disbursements. Last Tuesday night Messrs. Frank & Nichols, it is alleged, consulted together and determined that their auditing committee should examine Mr. Laveille's books, according to the rules governing them. The examination was had and the astounding fact discovered that the secretary had appropriated $5,309 63. A fuss was raised and all parties concerned began to consult. The suggestion was made that Mr. Laveille be arrested, but as he had not attempted to cover up the defalcation in the entries in his books, and as fraud was not apparent, the gentlemen concluded to wait and consult legal talent. At 11 o'clock to-day the bondsmen of Mr. Laveille met in the office of Mr. Benj. R. Davenport, who advised them to settle, as the present indications do not warrant a prosecution. An expert is now examining the secretary's books, and as soon as he reports, some action will be taken. Mr. Laveille's bondsmen are as follows: Edward Harrison, Adolphus Meyer, Judge Schultz, O. D. Filley and Charles L. Hunt. One of these gentlemen was questioned upon the subject, but he declined to allow his name to be made public. He said, "This thing has been going on for months. Mr. Laveille was re-appointed to the position of secretary last October, notwithstanding the fact that he was then short in his accounts. The Board did not know this, however, as the auditing and finance committee, failed to do their duty by not thoroughly overhauling his books. Mr. Laveille says that when he became secretary he noticed the loose manner in which the business of the Board was conducted, and seeing an excellent chance to make some money took advantage of the opportunity. He did take the money and became involved in bucket shops and lost it. His books are all right. The only thing he did was to disobey the by-law in not depositing the money in his hands in some bank every day, as the ordinance stipulates. The auditing committee examined his books once or twice, I believe, but did not take account of his cash or inspect his bank book. The commission appointed last October to examine into his accounts did not do it until last Tuesday night. The members of the Board want the matter kept quiet, but as they have been so remiss in their duties, I think they deserve publicity. One of them said to me he would not have the matter made public for worlds, as it would reflect upon the Board."

"Will Mr. Lavielle be prosecuted?" asked the reporter.

"I do not know, as we cannot say yet whether there is any fraud. He was the custodian of the money and used it."

"Is he able to refund it?"

"I believe not, as he admitted the defalcation, and said he did not have the money."

"Will the bondsmen make it good?"

"Yes. Just as soon as the expert completes his examination we will pay the money, if something does not transpire in the meantime to necessitate other steps. The whole thing is due to the neglect of the auditing and finance committees."

Mr. Laveille has always borne an excellent reputation. His salary as secretary was $2,000 a year. What action will be taken regarding Mr. Laveille by the Board is not yet determined on.

An effort was made to see Mr. Laveille and obtain his side of the story, but he could not be found. His books, it is said, show the receipt of all the money, but do not state what disposition was made of it.

Mr. Laveille is an old resident of St. Louis and was formerly a prominent steamboatman, and had a proprietary interest in the old Southern Hotel. The office of the board was visited, but Mr. Laveille not being present Mr. R. M. Scruggs, president, was seen, but declined to give any information.

The Mullanphy Board as at present constituted is as follows: President, R. M. Scruggs; Col. David Murphy, Alexander Cameron, Thomas Metcalf, Charles H. Turner, Augustus Frank, William Nichols, D. T. Parker, Dr. Hill, Adam Link, William Mullen, John N. Booth and Mr. Gottschalk.

The Auditing Committee are: F. Gottschalk, Delos T. Parker and Adam Linck. The Finance Committee, who made the discovery of the shortage, are Augustus Frank, Dr. Hill and Wm. Nichols. Mr. B. R. Davenport, the lawyer who advised a settlement of the affair, was seen, but declined to give any information, saying the matter was settled.

VASES of every description, from the RICHEST and most elaborate to the LEAST expensive, at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

CHANGES IN THE CITY.

New Buildings Rapidly Erected in the Vicinity of the Custom-House.

Ever since it has been certain that the new Custom-house could be completed some time within the course of human events the neighborhood adjacent to it has been undergoing a radical and unmistakable change. New buildings have been erected, old ones, relicts of ancient St. Louis, have been dismantled or regenerated and the entire vicinity bordering on the new Government building has assumed a new character undoubtedly more congenial to the rapid growth and development of the city. Particularly on Eighth street will this change be noticed. One who has been absent from the city for a number of years and walks along Eighth street to-day would not recognize the place. All the old landmarks have disappeared and nothing remains to identify the street as it existed some years ago. During the past few months a number of fine buildings have been put up in this neighborhood and at present there are several buildings projected, which will probably go up in a few months. Among the important buildings projected is one on the corner of Pine and Tighth streets. This property is owned by Mr. William Bradford, and fronts ninety-six feet on Pine by thirty-five on Chestnut. Mr. Bradford has already commenced operations here. The old buildings, once fashionable residences, have been taken down and skilled workmen have undertaken the erection of a magnificent stone block. The building will consist of six elegant stores, each three stories in height, and will cost $20,000. Mr. Grable is the architect, and the indications are that a very fine edifice will grace this portion of the town in a short time. There is also talk of improving the property opposite the Custom-house on Eighth street, while a number of changes have been made on the same street south of Pine, notable in the erection of the beautiful building at present occupied by M. A. Wolffe & Co. The northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets will be improved shortly, as the present building has been condemned, and the building now occupied by Nathan Card in the same neighborhood is billed to come down next year, when it is expected a magnificent block will be put up there. People who live in the city cannot realize the changes that are constantly taking place under their very eyes, but an old citizen returning views the improvements with wonderment.

Burglarized.

Last Wednesday night burglars entered Theodore Allan's residence on Carondelet Road between Bates and Cedar streets, and stole several cans of preserved fruit, corn, mushrooms, etc., and $1 in currency, besides four car tickets. The entrance was made through the rear windows of the basement. During the day a flat boat was moved up near Mr. Allan's residence, and on the night of the robbery it sailed off, a rather suspicious circumstance.

A MISSING MAN.

Frank Riggs Disappears from His Wife With Over $8,000 in His Possession.

A Story of Foul Play Exploded—Supposed to Be a Case of Desertion.

A disappearance, surrounded on all sides by mystery, has just been reported to the police. Mr. Frank Riggs, a gentleman interested in some mines in Arizona, started East some months ago and arrived in this city Monday, the 29th ult., with his wife and children, one of whom is a grown-up young man. They registered at the St. James Hotel, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, the day they arrived, and were assigned to room No. 21. The business on which Mr. Riggs stopped over in this city was to purchase some land in Illinois within a radius of about fifty miles of St. Louis. It was agreed that Riggs and a Mr. Wellshine should make a trip to Chester with a view of making the purchase, while the owner's family remained at the St. James during the few days they would be absent. Mr. Riggs on yesterday left the hotel in company with Wellshire. As night came on the lady grew alarmed when he husband did not return. As the hours passed and nothing was heard of him, Mrs. Riggs became almost distracted. She went down to the office and inquired of the clerk and Mr. Miller, the proprietor, whether they had heard anything of her husband. This morning she said that she was first informed that Mr. Riggs had paid his bill and later that some one not known about the hotel had offered fifty dollars at the desk and said he desired to pay Mr. Riggs' bill. She sought Mr. Miller, and asked his advice in the matter. He told her that she had better find Mr. Wellshire, who would in all probability know more of the missing man's whereabouts than any one else, since he was the last person with him. Mrs. Riggs found Wellshire and excitedly asked him if he knew anything of her husband. He did not know anything of him. The lady then went to the Planters' House, when one of the gentlemen connected with that hotel advised her to consult the police. She resolved to do this, but did not reach the Four Courts until 10 o'clock this morning, when she related the facts given above. Detective Tucker was assigned to work at the case, and he is now endeavoring to unravel the mystery. Mrs. Riggs stated that her husband had between $8,000 and $12,000 in $1,000 notes on his person when she last saw him. She is not positive what the exact amount was, but is positive that it was over $8,000. She fears that the fact became known and some one has robbed him and put him out of the way to escape exposure. When asked could his absence be attributed to drink, she answered that he drank moderately, but she never knew him to be so much under the influence of liquor as to absent himself for such a long time. She is greatly alarmed, and not receiving any substantial encouragement from the police, who do not know what theory to support, has served to increase her excitement. She has became impressed with the idea that her husband's disappearance was planned by some one and to-night she will take quarters at the Planters' House.

The Latest.

Latest developments this afternoon would indicate that Mrs. Riggs has simply been deserted by her husband. She received a telegram since noon, which sent her out of the hotel in an excited manner. The waiting detective managed to obtain a hint as to the contents of the missive, and as he threw up the mystery informed the hotel clerk that Mrs. Riggs would probably never see her husband again—there was no foul play—he had simply deserted her.

FRENCH clocks, superb NEW stock, just received by Mermod, Jaccard & Co., Fourth and Locust.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Knights of St. Patrick held a well-attended business meeting last evening.

REV. FR. BENSON will preach to-night at Trinity Church, Eleventh and Washington avenue.

REV. FR. GRAFTON will give instruction to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and at 3 o'clock p. m. at Trinity Church, Eleventh and Washington avenue.

LAST night Officer Ordelheide found a gray blanket on Fifteenth and Mullanphy, which is now awaiting an owner at the Fourth District Station.

LAST night a crowd of young fellows attacked Mrs. Mary Lesher's house, No. 119 Cedar street, and did $20 damage, breaking the furniture and windows.

MR. FRANK J. CONWAY, ex-City Jailer, deputy U. S. Marshal, and all times enthusiastic Republican politician, has entered the lists as a candidate for City Marshal next spring.

IT is now definately known that the late David Nicholson died without making a will. This information was imparted to-day by the son of the deceased to a POST-DISPATCH reporter.

GOSPEL meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Eleventh and Locust, Sunday at 7:30 p. m., conducted by Mr. E. W. Bliss. Redeemed men will testify to the power of the Gospel to save. Come.

THE following telegram was received by Mr. Pope yesterday: "House packed to-night. Mrs. Siddons as Lady Teazle met with another ovation. Nearly every seat sold for the balance of the week. Sargent."

A FEW minutes after 11 oclock last night, fire was discovered in a one-story frame house on the southwest corner of Emily and Papin avenues, Cote Brilliante. The house was completely destroyed. Loss $100; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

WILLIAM DUPREZE is locked up at the Four Courts. He was arrested last night while standing in front of Gray's book store on Olive just above Seventh. Officer Buffington, who entered, arrested another boy inside who had broken into the store. When he was taken outside he broke loose and escaped.

OFFICER O'MALLEY arrested a lad this afternoon for throwing missiels, one of which, a good sized piece of coal, struck a visiting Chicago man on the head, unsettling his equilibrium. The Chicago man made complaint at the Chestnut Street Station, alleging that the Union Depot and the boys of St. Louis were among the many nuisances of the city.

"LE PREMIER BIJOU."—No lover of art should omit to see this LOVELY statuette, at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

SLOPS.

The New Ordinance Hatched by the Board of Health.

What Mr. Morrissey Thinks About the Freezing-Out Process.

The slop contract, which was lost in the fog in the early part of last October, loomed up again last night before the Council Committee on Sanitary Affairs. The present status of the case is tolerably well known. The Board of Health declined to grant the contract to the lowest bidder three times in succession. The old contract expired last August, and the agrestic contractor has been doing the work since, by special arrangement with the board, at $900 a year more than he himself has asked for the job. It is more than whispered that the board has been so delighted with the artistic, not to say brilliant, manner in which the present contractor has conducted the work, that they are anxious to continue him in office. It is also more than whispered that if the board were not anxious to continue him in office the First Ward might fly up and throw somebody, who is particularly careful not to be thrown, in the spring, when, according to Tennyson, a middle-aged gentleman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of running for Mayor. When after reiterated and conscientious experiments the board found that they could not, with the present stupid condition of the ordinance, give the present contractor the job over again at $4,000 more than another man offered to do the work for, they struck upon a new expedient. After the bids were opened and it became quite evident that the *status quo* was still doing the statuesque, an ordinance was hatched by the Health Commissioners which would cover the ground which it was necessary to cover. That ordinance, in its perfected state, was before the Sanitary Affairs committee last night, and after rather a heated and animated discussion it was determined to report the ordinance as it stood. Several members of the Board of Health were specially invited to be present at the meeting. Several members of the Board who are supposed to be in favor of giving the contract to the lowest and best bid were not specially invited. The new ordinance, as it will be reported, provides that the bidder shall give $20,000 bond with two securities, instead of, as at present, $5,000. It also provides that the contract shall be let in the discretion of the board for a term not less than six months nor more than three years, and instead of going to the lowest and best bidder, the contract is to be let to the lowest bidder. Other changes will be made which will be noted hereafter.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER FRANCIS.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Francis this morning and asked him what would be the effect of the new ordinance. He answered that the chief changes were all in the interest of the board. "In the first place the bond is not high enough, and that is fixed. In the next the board must have more close supervision of the work, and that is arranged; provision is also made for the proper collection of the slops in covered wagons; and the clause that the contract must be given to the lowest bidder was put in on my express suggestion."

"When will the ordinance come up?"

"On Tuesday next."

MR. MORRISSEY.

After leaving Mr. Francis, the reporter discovered that the Mayor had nothing to say about the ordinance and then sought Mr. Morrissey, who was found at the office of Donovan & Conroy, deep in the intricacies of the law of contracts. Mr. Morrissey has been the lowest bidder at the last three contract bees wherewith the Board of Health has whiled the happy hours away, and he expects to be the lowest bidder at the next dozen openings. Naturally he takes some interest in the matter, and on being questioned by the reporter freed his mind about the Board, the Health Commissioners and the slop contract.

"I see that the new ordinance provides the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder."

"Oh, yes; that is all very well and very specious. But I'll tell you one thing, that ordinance has been framed with more skill than I had given those fellows credit for, with the express purpose of keeping me out of the contract."

"How?"

"This twenty thousand dollar bond must be given by two sureties; that is not an easy thing to do, as each surety must have twenty thousand dollars in unencumbered real estate. All my present five thousand dollar bond my two sureties are neither of them worth $20,000 in unencumbered real estate, although they have $38,000 worth of unencumbered real estate between them. I can give a hundred thousand dollars bond, but I must have more than two sureties to do it with. Then in the next place, instead of retaining ten per cent a month until a contingent fund of $1,000 is reached, the Board proposes to take out $500 a month for the first four months. Now if, after all this, I bid lowest, I may get the contract for six months. Not being a damn fool, I don't propose to buy carts and go to all the expense of getting ready for the work only to have the contract for six months. I couldn't afford it. The animus is very plain, and if that ordinance is not killed in the Lower House, the present contractors will hold over as long as the present Board of Health."

"You are going to bid again?"

"Well, I don't know about that. I suppose you see one of the glaringly outrageous effects of this new ordinance is to entirely kill off my last bid. I ought to be doing that work now, and yet Mr. Hardy is doing it at $4,000 more than I ask for the work. It ought not to be forgotten that the Board of Health is distinctly not doing it duty. The ordinance provides that a bid shall be either accepted or rejected, not held a couple of months while the board goes to work lobbying for a new law."

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

Macklot Thompson, after a confinement of over two months by severe sickness, is able to be out again.

John Parker was this morning given until 12 o'clock to leave the city. For refusing to obey the mandate the penalty is a term of fifty-six days at the Work-house.

At the meeting last night it was decided that the Carondelet Relief Association furnish only coal and the St. Vincent de Paul Society other articles necessary for the destitute.

A notice recently appeared in this column of the destitute condition of Mrs. Martin. This morning a large basket filled with provisions was sent to Capt. Kennett by the daughters of Hunt Owen.

A meeting was held last night at Society Hall of the Carondelet Literary and Musical Society to consider the future of the organization. After a full discussion a committee of ten was appointed to solicit subscriptions sufficient to place the society upon a sound financial basis the ensuing year. An effort will be made to secure the names of 100 persons, who will pay $5 each, and if successful, then to reduce the price of admission.

William Renaud will leave to-morrow morning for the United States ship Minnesota, upon which he is at present stationed. He returns after a very pleasant sojourn here with his relatives and friends. There were eighteen in the party who enlisted in the Navy, and out of the lot William Renaud only remains at his post, the others either having been released by application or deserted. He has been advanced from a third-class to a first-class rank in the list of recruits and bids fair to soon receive further advancement.

W. C. LITTLE. G. E. WEBER.

WM. C. LITTLE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

213 N. Third St., St. Louis,

Dealers in

U. S. Bonds, State Bonds,
County Bonds, Municipal Bonds,
Railroad Bonds, Township Bonds,
And securities of every description.

Public sales made on 'Change.
Special attention given to securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

MONEY.

Robert E. M. Bain, Foreign Exchange, 104 N. Third street, reports: December 3.—Prime bankers' sterling, 479¾@481¾; commercial 60-days, sterling, 477¼@477¾; do demand sterling, 478@478¾; do 60-days francs, 530¾@527½; do demand, do, 527¾@525¾; do 60-days reichs marks, 93¼@93¾; do demand do 94¼@94½; do 60-days guilders and florins, 39¼. Market quiet.

The following quotations are furnished the POST-DISPATCH by Wm. C. Little & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 213 North Third street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask'd
6's of 1881	1881	Jan. & July	104	105
C'y 6's	1895-'99	Jan. & July	125	129
New 5's	1881	M. A. N. & F.	101	102
4½ per cent bds.	1891	J. S. D. & M.	111¼	112¼
4 per cent bonds.	1907	J. A. J. & O.	111	112
STATE BONDS.				
Mo. 6's	1882	Jan. & July	104	105
Mo. 6's	1886-'87	Jan. & July	109¾	110
Mo. 6's	1888-'89	Jan. & July	110	110½
Mo. 6's	1894	Jan. & July	......	......
Mo. 5-20s of 1875 and '76	1895-'96	Jan. & July	102¾	108
Mo. 5-20s of 1877	1897	Jan. & July	103¾	104¾
RAILWAY BONDS.				
Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. & Aug.	107¾	108½
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. & July	117¼	......
N. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. & July	123	125
K. P. 1st m 6s	1895	Feb. & Aug.	122	125
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June & Dec.	123	......
K. P. D. Ex. 7s	1899	May & Nov.	113¼	......
K. P. Consols	1919	May & Nov.	99¾	100¼
St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. & Aug.	117	118
ST. LOUIS AND COUNTY BONDS.*				
City 6's, gold	1893-'94	Various.	110	112
City 6's, gold	1898	May & Nov.	112	114
City 6's, c'y	1886-'87	Various.	106	108
City water 6's	1887	June & Dec. 25	107¾	......
City water 6's	1890	June & Dec. 25	109¾	111
City water 6's	1892	Apr. & Oct.	110	112
City 5's, gold	1900	Apr. & Oct.	105¾	106¾
County 6's, gold	1895-'96	Jan. & July	110	111
County Park	1905	Jan. & July	112	......
County 7's cy	1885	Jan. & July	108	110

*Interest to seller.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$184	......
Land warrants, 120 acres	135	......
Land warrants, 80 acres	91	......
Land warrants, 40 acres	44	......

Clearings to-day .... $ 5,443,618
Balances 348,129

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities, Etc.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The stock market opened weak and generally lower and under the leadership of Northwest, which was again heavily pressed for sale, the entire list declined ¼ to 3¼ per cent. Subsequently a firmer feeling prevailed and a recovery of ½ to 1¾ per cent took place, in which Northwest was most prominent. Fluctuations outside of Northwest were confined within narrow limits. Money loaning at 6 per cent on call; prime mercantile paper 5¼@6½ per cent. Bar silver 11¾@¾. Exchange steady at 479@¼ for long and 481¾@¼ light. Governments firm for 6s and 5s and weak and ½ per cent lower for 4½s and 4s; '81 reg. 101¼; '81 coupons 104¼; new 5s reg. 101¾; new 5s coupons 101¼; new 4½s reg. 110¾; new 4½s coupons 110¾; new 4s reg. 110¾; new 4s coupons 111¾. State securities quiet and nominally unchanged. Railroad bonds fairly active and generally firm at 12 o'clock. Since 11 o'clock there has been no important change in prices of stocks, except in Northwest, which fell off 1¼ per cent and recovered ¾ at noon.

Rock Island	122½	prfd.	†109
Panama	208	W., St. L. & Pacific	41½
Fort Wayne	124	prfd	77
Pittsburg	125	Hannibal & St. Joseph	42
Illinois Central	119¾	pfd	91¼
C., B. & Q.	118	Iron Mountain	48¾
prfd	......	St. L. & San Fran.	39¼
Chicago & Alton	138	prfd	51
Chicago & Alton pfd	140	first prfd	84¼
N. Y. Central	142½	C., St. L. & N. O.	37¾
Harlem	†200	Kansas & Texas	38¾
Lake Shore	120¾	Union Pacific	99¾
Canada Southern	69¾	prfd	......
Michigan Central	112¾	Central Pacific	83
Erie	45¾	Kansas Pacific	......
Erie, preferred	78¼	Northern Pacific	32¾
Northwestern	118¾	Northern Pacific, pfd	63
Northwestern, pfd	140	Louisville & Nash'lle	84½
St. Paul	106¾	Nashville & Chat	73
St. Paul, pfd	120¾	L. & N. A.	40
St. Paul & Minnesota	......	Houston & Tex	70
St. Paul & Sioux City	......	Denver & R. Grande	76¾
St. P. & S. C. prfd	......	St. Paul & Omaha	43¼
Del. & Lack	101¾	prfd	84
Morris & Essex	117¾	Boston Air Line, pfd	......
Del. & Hudson	87¾	Oregon Navigation	......
N. J. Central	77¾	Montauk Coal	......
Reading	52	Pittsburg, T. and B.	34
Ohio	35¾	Memphis & C.	......
Ohio, preferred	86	American Union	49¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	Western Union	90¾
first prfd	29	A. & P. Telegraph	37
second prfd	23	Pacific Mail	46¾
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	Little Pittsburg	......
Cleveland & Col	87¾	Adams	117½
C., C. & I. C.	18¾	Fargo	112
Ohio Central	22¾	American	64¼
Erie & Western	34¾	United States	51
Peoria, D. and E.	24½	Canton	......
Ind., B. and W.	41¾	Boston Water Power	......
Ont. & Western	......	Boston Land	......
Mar. and Cin.	......	Canton	......
1st prfd	10¾	Consol. Coal	......
2d prfd	6	Quicksilver	12
B., C. R. & N.	66	pref	47
A. & T. H.	32	Central Arizona	......

*Bid †Offered.

COMMERCE.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles

For the 24 hours ending Thursday, Dec. 3, 1880, and corresponding day in 1879, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange.

ARTICLES.	Receipts by River and Rail. 1880.	1879.	Shipments by Rail. 1880.	1879.
Apples, brls	690	1,713	720	993
Barley, sacks	....	3,852	16	....
Barley, in blk, bu.	18,700	23,000	....	....
Butter, lbs	55,578	42,675	4,030	1,318
Corn, sacks	....	....	75	....
Corn, in bulk, bu	61,275	79,200	4,097	....
Eggs, pkgs	247	280	....	....
Flour, brls	5,579	5,446	11,319	6,332
Hay, bales	2,576	753	32	....
Hides, lbs	42,610	75,550	139,920	37,950
Lard, lbs	20,650	26,780	264,288	92,533
Lead, pigs	1,460	3,923	1,520	1,190
Oats, sks	....	658	73	....
Oats, in bulk	20,000	2,250	....	....
Pork, brls	....	....	7	....
Hams, lbs	20,000	1,090	115,278	19,205
Meats, lbs	292,079	178,905	158,390	514,477
Potatoes, sks, brls	197	182	199	863
Potatoes, bulk	900	400	....	....
Rye, sacks	44	133	....	....
Rye, in bulk	450	3,150	986	526
Tallow, lbs	88,180	31,903	149,530	....
Tobacco, hhds	43	18	13	38
Wheat, sacks	2,444	4,683	....	....
Wheat in bulk	61,050	14,450	6,613	....
Wool, lbs	49,418	35,327	30,732	48,180

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat and Corn at Leading Points.

	Receipts. Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Corn
St. Louis	66,549	61,275	6,613	4,284
Chicago	87,314	224,975	13,059	35,517
Milwaukee	55,915	500	2,040	800
Baltimore	130,816	37,244	105,200	169,340
Toledo	76,000	34,000	5,900	2,000
New York	105,000	90,000	......	......

Chicago Inspections—242 cars wheat; 322 cars corn; 56 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 72 cars barley.

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis,

FROM THE ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R. R.	River	Total.
Wheat	20,607	1,107	......	21,514
Corn	6,259	2,457	......	8,716
Oats	4,199	......	......	4,199
Rye	......	......	......	......
Barley	2,077	......	......	2,077

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators at the Opening of Business To-day.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. L. E. & V	1072023	739,411	170,098	51,406	4,448
*Central	913,091	54,242	6,199	10,407	29,548
Advance	142,094	62,393	11,245	......	......
Total	2127208	856,046	187,542	61,813	33,996
Total Yes'day	2105461	811,531	182,396	61,813	35,543

*"A" and "B" and Warehouse.

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—3 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 14 cars No. 3 Mediterranean, 14 cars No. 2 red winter, 19 cars No. 3 red winter, 14 cars No. 4 winter. Total—94 cars.

Corn—1 car St. Charles, 16 cars No. 2 white mixed, 1 car rejected white mixed, 63 cars No. 2 mixed, 28 cars rejected. Total—109 cars.

Oats—12 cars No. 2, 2 cars rejected. Total—14 cars.

Barley—1 car No. 3 spring. Total—1 car.

Rye—1 car No. 2. Total—1 car.

Total—219 cars.

Grain on Passage.

The following shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn on passage for ports of call and direct ports in the United Kingdom, dates given:

	Nov. 27, 1880.	Nov. 20, 1880.	Nov. 29, 1879.
Flour and wheat qrs	1,975,000	1,975,000	2,250,000
Corn, qrs	419,000	490,000	401,000

Visible Supply of Grain.

	*Nov. 27, 1880.	Nov. 20, 1880.	Nov. 29, 1879.
Wheat, bu	24,622,000	24,191,000	28,217,800
Corn, bu	16,689,000	17,936,000	10,296,951
Oats, bu	3,657,000	4,296,000	3,026,417
Rye, bu	872,000	853,000	1,234,487
Barley, bu	2,449,000	3,621,000	4,979,792

*Floating stock New York State not included.

On 'Change.

Late advices from markets east of this state that the blockade in grain is becoming serious. Nearly all the elevators and warehouses are full and a large number of cars are being used for storing grain. Only a heavy enough decline in price to enable large exports to be made it is thought will relieve this pressure. At present prices no export movement can be expected.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that where a bill of lading is attached to a draft as security for its payment, and is transferred for a valuable consideration, it is an appropriation of the property contained in the bill, whether it is endorsed or not. The fact that a draft was for more than the proceeds of the shipment does not alter the rule.

The Markets.

MORNING BOARD.

Flour—Was about demoralized, the decline in wheat causing almost a complete stand-off by buyers, and even at declines they showed little desire to operate. We quote: Fancy $5 40@5 80; choice $5 05@5 30; family $4 70@4 95; xxx $4 40@4 60; xx $3 90@4 15; x $3 50@3 65; superfine $3 25@3 45; fine $2 80@3 05.

Wheat—Lower and weak during the early hours, as the tenor of telegraphic advices was most discouraging, reporting considerable declines elsewhere; but later on a better feeling was observable, and, the demand increasing, prices stiffened up. Grades sold quite actively on call at ½ to ¾ decline, No. 2 red and No. 3 red going to speculators mainly at $1 05¼@1 05¼ and $1 02¼@1 02¾ respectively; No. 4 sold in a small way at 94¾@94¾, as holders generally held still higher; No. 3 Mediterranean brought $1 00¾@1 00¼ and No. 2 was salable at $1 03¼. Futures were quiet and irregular, with free sellers early but closing firm at ½ to ¾ below yesterday. December sold at $1 04¾ to $1 05¼; January at $1 07¾@1 08 to $1 08¾; February $1 11 to $1 11¾; March $1 14 to $1 14¾.

Corn—Depressed by advices of lower markets elsewhere, and the decline in wheat, the feeling was very weak early, with marked declines, but subsequently reports were received that navigation was resumed, and as exporters commenced buying again, a stronger tone was developed, and prices took an up turn, closing strong. Grades No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white-mixed sold quick at 43¼@43¾c, speculators, exporters and order buyers competing sharply for the limited supply; rejected was very weak and declined ¾@1c, with free sellers and order buyers taking hold indifferently at 38¾@38c, closing at 38¾c; rejected white-mixed salable at 42c. Except December, which sold quite actively, the principal long being a free seller, futures were rather dull. December sold at 43¾@43¾c; January at 42¾c, later 42¾c bid; March at 42¾@43@¾c; April at 43¾@43¾@¾c, late 44c bid; May at 45¾, late 45¾c bid.

Oats—Opened up weak and lower, but later on an urgent demand for cash that was unsupplied by the light offerings strengthened the whole market, and prices went up to near yesterday's rates. Grade No. 2 was sharply wanted by speculators, and sold at 33¼ to 33¾; higher bids of 34¾ for No. 2 white and 33¾ for rejected failed to get any. Trading in futures was light and confined to January, which opened ¾ off at 34¾ and advanced to 35, closing with latter bid for more; December was salable at 33¾, February at 35¾, March at 35¾ and May at 37¼, latter showing most weakness, as it was offered at 37¾.

Barley dull and weak. A decline in Chicago caused brewers to stand out, and even at commissions they would not take hold, but sellers generally held at steady prices. We quote: Rejected 50@65c; No. 3 70@80c; prime 95c@$1; choice $1 05@1 10; fancy $1 15@1 20; Canada $1 20@1 30.

Rye was held firmly, but buyers away off in their bids, offering only 88¾ for No. 2, which was held at 90¾; rejected was salable at 86¾.

Hay—Easier and tending down, with a lighter demand and lower market. We quote: Prairie $10@11 50; mixed $13 50@14; prime timothy $15@16; choice do $17 50@18; fancy do $18 50.

Millfeed—Bran very dull, as there were few buyers in market. Sacked sold at 67 at mill.

Provisions—Again weak and declined, unfavorable advices continuing to have a depressing effect. Mess pork sold in a small way at $13 25 for cash, and 250 January at $13 10 and 750 February at $13 22¾@13 27¾. Lard brought 8¼ for a small lot, but round lots were not salable above that. Except a sale of 20-day boxed clear at 8¾c and small lots of 20-day to fully cured do at 7.10; nothing was done in dry salt meats; there was no loose fully cured on market and 10 to 20-day was nominally about 4c for shoulders, 6¾c for longs, 6.60c for clear ribs, 6.85c for short clear, but no sellers at these rates. Bacon was very scarce, the only sales being of short clear at 8.05@8c; shoulders nominally 5¾c, and clear ribs 7¾c. Tallow 5¾@6c, according to quality. Breakfast bacon 9@10c. Grease, 4@4¼c for brown, 4¾@5¼c for yellow, 5¾@6c for white. Beef—Extra mess $12 per brl; prime mess $9 50 per brl; family $7 per half-brl; dried 9@10c per lb. Fresh smoked tongues $4 75@5 per doz. Salt $1 25@1 30 per brl for lake, and $1 15 for Ohio River; $1 20@1 25 per sack for G. A.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Strong and higher. January sold at $1 08¾ and February at $1 11¾ to $1 11¾; $1 14¾ bid for March, $1 05¾ for December.

Corn—Higher and in demand. January sold at 43 to 43¾, May at 45¾@46 to 46; bids of 43¾@¾ for December, 43¾ for February, 44¼ for March, 45 for April.

Oats—Stiffer. Bids of 33¾ cash and December, 34¾ January, 35¾ February, 37¾ May.

The Cotton Market.

Spots quotably unchanged, but quiet and easy. Sales 1,329 bales. New York steady and firm. Liverpool—Moderate demand freely supplied.

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSES.

	Bales.
Stocks to-day	31,134
Same day last year	59,944

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Date.	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	2,106	3,183
Same day last year	3,232	2,771
Total for season to date	144,256	122,583
Same time last year	258,779	198,297

Closing Cotton Prices.

Reported daily by R. H. Nicol & Co., 21 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

New York—Futures closed: January, 12 17-18; February, 12 30-33; March, 12 46-47; April, 12 60-62; May, 12 72-73; June, 12 83-85; July, 12 90-92; December, 12¾.

St. Louis—Futures closed: January, 11.75 bid; February, 11.75 bid; March, 11.90 bid; April, 12.10 bid; May, —; December, 11.60 bid.

Liverpool—Futures closed: January-February, 6 25-32d; February-March, 6 13-16d; March-April, 6 27-32d; April-May, 6 27-32d; May-June, 6 15-16d; June-July, 6 31-32d; December-January, 6 23-32d.

Middling—New York, 12; St. Louis, 11¾.

Liverpool—Uplands, 6 11-16d; Orleans, 6¾d.

Future sales—New York, 126,000 bales; St. Louis, —— bales.

Country Produce.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery—Fancy, 34@36, choice 32@33; seconds 29@30. Dairy—Fancy 29@30; choice 27@28; prime 20@24; low grade 12@16; and near-by make 13@18, top rate for fancy. Roll—13@18c for near-by; 18@25c for Northern.

EGGS—Sales of choice marks at 24.

POULTRY—Dressed—Turkeys 6@6½c ₩ lb for rough, thin, frozen and undrawn, 7½@8 for choice to fancy drawn; geese $2 50@5 ₩ doz, ducks $1 50@2 50; chicken 50c to $2 00 for thin rough to fancy.

GAME—Sales: Quail 60@75 as in size and condition; grouse $4 50; duck—Teal $1 75; mixed $1 25; mallard $2; wild turkeys 30@60 apiece; squirrel 50c; rabbit 60@75c; jack rabbit $2 50. Deer—Carcasses 3@4; venison saddles 7; possum 10@25c; wild pigeons 25c.

WOOL—We quote: Tubwashed—Choice 47@49; medium 44@46; dingy and low 40@43. Unwashed—Combing 28@30; coarse 25@27; choice medium 27@28; low do 24@25; fine merino (light) 23@24; heavy do 17@19; burry black and cotted 5@15 ₩ lb less; Southern burry 13@14.

FURS—We quote nominally: Raccoon—No. 1, 60; No. 2, 45; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 15. Mink—No. 1, 55; No. 2, 40; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 15. Skunk—Black, 65; short stripe 45; narrow stripe, 30; white stripe, 15. Cat—Pole, 5@10; wild, 15@20; house, 5@10. Fox—Gray, 75; red, 75. Otter, 50 to $6; Beaver, 50 to $1 75 ₩ lb. Bear, $2 to $7; badger 20@25. 'Possum, 5@10. Muskrat 5@7.

HIDES—Quote: No. 1 green salted 9¾; damaged do 8¾; partly cured 8; damaged do 7; bulls and stags—green salted 6¾@7; green 5@5¾; green salted calf 12@13; No. 1 dry salted 14½; damaged do 12@13; No. 1 dry flint 19; No. 2 do 16. Branded 10 ₩ cent. off from price of No. 1.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese 46@47, outside for small sks; No. 2 do 37@42; mixed 30@35; old 5@30; chicken 5@10. Tare 3 per cent, on large, 10 on small sks.

DEERSKINS—We quote: Selections 45@47; No. 1, 33@43; salted 30@35; damaged 25@30; green salted 20@25.

FLAXSEED—Quote at $1 16 on basis of pure.

APPLES—We quote: Winesap $1 75@2 00; Willow Twig and Ben Davis $1 75@2 10; genetin $1 25@1 75—all to be free from frost and in well filled barrels; frozen 50@75.

SHEEP PELTS—We quote: Green salted pelts and lamb skins 50@$1; dry 35@65 according to the amount of wool on them; Green salted shearlings 30@40; Dry flint do 5@15; bug eaten unsalable.

GRASS SEED—We quote clover $4 40@4 50; timothy at $2 10@2 30. Hungarian and millet 45@50; red top 40@45.

PECANS—We quote: Western 6¾@7; Texas 8¾@9.

WALNUTS—40@45 ₩ bu for choice.

PEANUTS—Quote: red 2@2¾; white 2¾@3.

CHESTNUTS—5@6 per lb.

CASTOR BEANS—Quotable $1 20 for prime.

HICKORY NUTS—Sales of small shellbarks 80@90, and large at 40@45 ₩ bu.

HAZELNUTS—2@2¾ ₩ lb.

CHEESE—We quote: Fancy full cream 12@13¾; Western part skims 9@10; hard 3@6.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Pears $4@4 50; plums $1 75@2; quinces $2 25 ₩ box; Tokay and Muscat grapes $7 ₩ 40-lb box.

VEALS—Carcasses 3@6½ live at 4@5¼ lb lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Quote at 4¾@5, top rate for extra large.

WHITE BEANS—Quotable at $1 25@1 50 for medium Western, $1 60@1 75 for do navy—stained and dirty at 50@75c as in quality; hand picked Eastern medium $1 80@1 85 from store; do navy $1 90@2.

CIDER—Choice sweet 18@20 and choice vinegar 15@16 ₩ gal.

POPCORN—Small white 1¾@1¾, large do 1.

POTATOES—Quote sound stock ₩ bu—45@50 for rose, 55@60 for peachblow, flukes and peerless—frosted much lower.

ONIONS—$3 50 for prime.

CRANBERRIES—Table $6@8; bakers' $4@5 ₩ brl.

CARROTS—Choice Northern $1 75 ₩ brl on orders.

HORSERADISH—Sells on orders at $5 00 ₩ brl.

RUTABAGAS—On orders, $1 50 ₩ brl; frosted in bulk 25c.

CABBAGE—On orders at $3 75@4 ₩ crate.

SWEET POTATOES—$1 25@1 50 to 1 75 ₩ brl on orders as in kind.

CELERY—Short and frozen 15@20; choice long 35@45; celery root 50@75 per doz.

BEETS—Home-grown sell on orders at $1 75 ₩ brl.

TURNIPS—$1 75 ₩ brl on orders.

COOPERSTUFF—Shaved hoops, country flour brl, $6 50@7; choice cooper shaved $7@7 50; pork brl $8@10; lard tierce do $11@12; cask $18@20; half cask $11@12. Staves (car lots East side), machine flour brl, oak $7 50; elm $7. Heading (car lots East side), soft wood 5¾@5¾; hard do 5¾@6. Whisky brl (with heading) green $15; dry half $22; casks $10 50@12; hhd $24@28; dry half hhds $15@18; green tierce $14; dry $16; dry beer keg $24@28; green $18@20.

HEMP SEED Quotable at $1 20 for prime.

HOPS—We quote New York, new, at 23@26. No Western in market.

SAUR KRAUT—City on orders—brls $9, half-brls $4 75.

EMPTY BARRELS—Linseed 80; coal oil $1 30.

GREEN DRIED PEAS—$1 85@1 95 ₩ bu for new.

HONEY—Dark comb 14@16; fancy bright 17@19; strained and extracted 11@13 in pkgs, 9@10 in brls.

RAGS—We quote: Country mixed 2¾@2¾.

BEESWAX—Prime 21; dark 20.

ROOTS—We quote: Ginseng $1 50@1 60, top rate for choice, Seneca 40@45; blue flag 4¾; blood roots 3@4, golden seal 5@6¾; snake 9@10; black 4¾; May apple 2¾.

BROOMCORN—3@5; green hurl 5@6¾.

COOPERAGE—Flour brls, city elm, 38@40; country 32@33; city oak 40; country do 35. Pork brls $1 05 del; lard tierces $1 20 del; lard kegs 40@50; bacon casks $1 70@1 75; half-casks 85@1; ham tierces, small, 60; large 70. Whisky brls, iron bound, 6 hoop, $1 40@1 60; 8 hoop $1 65@1 80; half brls $1 25.

SCRAP IRON, ETC.—We quote ₩ 100 lbs: Wrought $1 15, heavy cast 85c; stove 65; plows 75; burnt 20. Brass—Heavy $12; light $8. Copper—Light $12@13; heavy $15. Bones—$12@15; dry buffalo $16.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Louisiana oranges $3 to $5 ₩ brl. Lemons $5@5 50 for Messina, $4 50@5 for Malaga ₩ box; cocoanuts $40 ₩ 1,000.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples—dark 3, fair 3¼, prime 3¾, choice 3¾. Peaches—mixed 4¾@5, small halves 5¾, prime halves 5¾@¾, choice halves 6, fancy do 6¾.

Miscellaneous.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $6 25@7 for choice Eastern.

RYE FLOUR—$4 85@5 10 del; in small lots on orders 25@30c higher.

CORNMEAL—City on orders at $2 20@2 25 del.

BUCKWHEAT—Quote at 60@65.

TOBACCO—We quote. Inferior to common dark lugs $3 55@3 80; fair to good dark lugs $4@4 25; fair to good bright lugs $4 50@6 50; inferior and nondescript dark leaf $4 25@4 75; common dark leaf $5@5 75; low medium to medium dark leaf $6@7; low medium to medium red leaf $7@8 50; factory dried shipping leaf $5 50@7 50; good to fine bright leaf $9 50@12; medium half bright wrapping leaf $12@18; medium bright wrapping leat $20@30; good to fine bright wrapping leaf $40@60. No sales; dead dull; no demand.

HEMP—We quote undressed hemp, $110@140; dressed hemp, $160@200; shorts $110@160; break tow, $60 per ton.

BALINGSTUFF—We quote in job and order lots; Jute bagging at 10¾@11, according to weight, flax and mixed flax do 9¾@10. Hemp twine 13½@14½. Iron cotton ties at $2 ₩ bundle.

LEAD—Dull; soft Missouri salable at $4 35.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1 13.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1879.

	Receipts. 1880.	1879.	Shipments. 1880.	1879.
Cattle	951	563	712	1,368
Hogs	9,677	18,941	2,754	2,950
Sheep	1,600	6,800	....	....

CATTLE—Good to choice native steers were scarce and wanted. A few fair to good drovers were in the pens, which found ready sale at strong prices. Interior shippers wanted good fat 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, which brought from $3 85@4 25. Common and light native steers in small supply and hard of disposal at a shade lower prices. Common and medium mixed native and southwest butchers' stuff dull and not wanted, and the few transfers made were at extremely low prices. Stock cattle in fair supply and likewise slow of disposal at mean prices. Milch cows with calves scarce and wanted. Grass Texans none offered. Yesterday afternoon fairly active and the moderate supply changed hands readily. Ruling quotations slow, as shippers can not get cars to ship their stock.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
32	native steers	1,348	$4 95
17	native steers	1,175	4 15
17	Native cows	900	2 75
14	native cows	738	2 30
20	native butchers	1,004	3 62½
20	Southwest steers	1,115	3 55
15	native steers	1,522	5 30

HOGS—The market was slow in opening; offerings fair and mainly of a mixed character. Packers moved with some caution. Light hogs of from 150 to 190, $3 85@4 10; mixed packing $4 35@4 55; butchers' and select $4 60@4 70; rough and common $4@4 30.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
78	280	$4 50	68	248	$4 35
63	290	4 55	37	260	4 50

SHEEP—Supply insignificantly small while the demand from the different classes of buyers quite fair. Good to fancy muttons in demand. Values firm.

Quote choice to extra $3 75 to $4 25; fair to good $3 25 to $3 75; medium to fair $3 to $3 25. Stock sheep $2 50@2 75. Scabby natives and Texas stockers not wanted. Lambs $1 50 to $3 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Flour—Dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 15,372 brls; round hoop Ohio $5 50@5 70; choice do $5 80@6 95; superfine Western $3 90@4 25; common to good extra do $4 80@5 20; choice do do $5 25@6 57; choice white wheat $5 25@5 50. Wheat opened 1¼@1½c lower, but very heavy; sales 15,000 bu No. 2 red December $1 23¾@1 24; 256,000 bu do January $1 26¾@1 28; 160,000 bu do February $1 28¾@1 29¾; 16,000 bu No. 1 white December $1 19¾@1 20; 40,000 bu do January $1 23@1 24¾. Corn shade lower and dull; mixed Western spot 57½@61¾; do future 60@62. Oats shade easier; Western 43@50. Beef in steady demand and moderate; new plain mess $8 50; new extra do $9 50. Pork dull and nominal; spot new mess $15 25; old do $14 25. Lard heavy and lower; steam-rendered 8.95. Butter firm and fairly active; Ohio 18@32. Cheese unsettled; 10@13 for poor to fancy. Sugar steady trade and in moderate demand. Molasses unchanged and quiet. Petroleum firm. Rice steady and in good inquiry. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet. Spirits of turpentine unchanged; heavy at 45. Rosin quiet and steady at $1 80@1 85. Tallow dull at 6¾@7 1-6 for Western. Eggs firm at 25@30 for fair to choice.

BALTIMORE, December 3.—Flour dull, but steady; Western superfine $4 25@75; do extra $5@5 75; do family $6@6 75. Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 Western winter red spot $1 21¾; December $1 21¾; January $1 25@1 25¾; March $1 30@$1 30¾. Corn—Western quiet; Western mixed spot and December 59@59¾; old 57¾@58; new steamer 54. Oats firm; Western white 46@47; do mixed 44@45. Rye dull at $1 03@1 05. Hay stronger; prime to choice Pennsylvania $19@21. Provisions dull and weak and in buyers' favor; no demand, except for job lots; mess pork $15; bulk meats, loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed 5¾ and 8¾; bacon shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8¾; hams 11¾@12¾. Lard, refined 9¾. Butter firm; prime to choice Western packed 16@23; roll 18@22c. Eggs firm; fresh 27@28; limed 18@20.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Wheat unsettled and lower, closing firm; $1 08¾ cash; $1 09¾ January; $1 10¾ February. Corn weak; closing stronger at 41¾c cash; 41¾c January; 46¾ May. Oats weak and easy; 32c cash; 32¾c January; 36¾c May. Rye unchanged. Barley $1 03. Whisky $1 13. Pork weak and heavy; $11 75 bid December; $13 20 bid January; $13 37½ February. Lard weak; 8.40c cash; 8.45c December; 8¾c January.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—Wheat declined ¼@2c; noon board firm; $1 10¾ hard; $1 07¾ No. 1; $1 08¾ No. 2 hard; $1 06¾ No. 2 and December; $1 07¾ January; $1 08¾ February; 90¾@91½c No. 3; 81¾c No. 4; rejected nominal; receipts, 56,000; shipments, 2,000. Coarse grains lower. Corn 41¾c for No. 2. Oats 32¾c for No. 2. Rye 87¾c for No. 1. Barley 82c for No. 2.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat quiet; No. 2 amber $1 06; No. 2 red $1 07. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 48c; new ear 49. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 37@38c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall $1. Pork quiet at $13; new $14. Lard easier at 8¾. Bulk meats quiet at 4¾@7¼. Bacon, none here. Whisky quiet at $1 12.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Hogs — Receipts 45,000, quiet and 5@10c lower bid and refused; sales $4 40@4 90. Cattle—Receipts 5,000: best rather firm; others weak; export $5 40@6 65; good to choice shipping $4 60@7 20; common to fair $3 70@4 35; stockers $2 60@3 20.

DETROIT, December 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet. No. 1 white $1 05¾; December do; January $1 07¾; February $1 09¾; March $1 11¾; No. 2 white $1; sellers No. 2 red $1 06¾. Receipts wheat, 65,000; shipments 10,000.

TOLEDO, December 3.—Wheat dull. No. 2 red Wabash January $1 10¾; February $1 13; April $1 17; No. 3 red Wabash 96. Corn dull; high mixed new 43¾; No. 2 seller May 48¼. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾.

BUFFALO, December 3.—Wheat inactive. No. 1 hard Duluth nominal at $1 25. Corn quiet; small parcels 54¾. Oats nominal; 40 on track. Barley unsettled.

MARRIED.

PLUMMER—MORTON.—December 1, at the residence of the bride's father, S. W. Morton, by the Rev. J. P. T. Ingraham, Mr. W. B. PLUMMER to Miss MINNIE MORTON; all of St. Louis. No cards.

DIED.

BERMEL—Our beloved mother, ELIZABETH BERMEL, widow of John Peter Bermel, born Kissel, died December 1, aged 64 years.

HUBERT BERMEL,
H. REINHARD BERMEL, } Sons;
HENRY BERMEL,
ANNIE BERMEL, born Hermann;
ELIZABETH BERMEL, born Miller,
Daughters-in-law;
JOHN H. BERMEL, brother-in-law.

Funeral takes place from residence, 1252 South Fifth street, Friday at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances invited.

CANTON—December 2, at 5 p. m., ELLEN CANTON.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Walsh, 2917 S. Eighth, Saturday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Friday, December 3, 1880,
Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's
MAMMOTH MINSTRELS
Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m.
Grand Extra Performance Sunday Evening.
Monday Next—A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theater Company in the great play entitled
A FALSE FRIEND.

THE MERMAID!
(Half Woman, Half Fish)
WILL HOLD LEVEES AT
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
DAY AND NIGHT.
A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the orphans and other charities of the city.

SKATING RINK,
Thirteenth and Locust.
Open from 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 10 p. m.
Sundays—1 to 5 p. m.
Admission—25 cents.
Skates for hire.
THOS. MEIER, Proprietor.

RUPTURE.
Dr. J. A. Sherman is now in St. Louis, treating cases of rupture, where he can only stay a few days in consequence of press of business at his New York office. His book containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, with evidence of his success and indorsements from distinguished physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers, engineers and others, is mailed to those who send 10c. Office, 404 Market st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., CONTRACTING FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 128 OLIVE ST., S. E. COR. SECOND, ST. LOUIS, December 1, 1880.
On and after date bills of lading for all freight shipped to points in
Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri
via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, now Kansas and Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, will be issued from this office.
G. W. CALE,
Contracting Freight Agent.

ADVANCE Agent wanted for a popular lecturer. $100 security required. Must have experience. Pay good. Address Wood, this office.

GENTLEMAN of means and a good business, wants to form the acquaintance of a refined lady. J. B., this office.

811 WASHINGTON AVE.—A nicely furnished room. Rent cheap.

GOOD second-hand saddle wanted; Princess or McClellan preferred. B., this office.

AVERETT! Averett! at Mercantile Library, Saturday at 11 o'clock.

GIFTS—For old and young. McIntyre's Book Store, 614½ Olive street, nearly opposite Wm. Barr & Co.'s.

LADY wants a position as copyist, or will assist in bookkeeping, having a thorough knowledge. Address E. W., this office.

LADY of education and experience offers her services to write letters of any style or import at home or abroad. Address for one week, Mrs. A. E. Thomas, this office.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron at 2204 Gamble avenue.

GOOD girl for general house-work. 3623 N. Tenth street. References required.

NEW GOODS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS!

DRESS SUITS
Of Finest French Fabrics, with Coats made Prince Albert, CHESTERFIELD and Double and Single-Breasted, 4 Button, Cut-Away Style.

DRESS OVERCOATS
Of French Diagonals, Castors, Edredons and Elysian Fur Beavers.

DRESS PANTALOONS,
CHILDREN'S DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS.

Goods just from our New York Factory, and the Most Stylish Designs Introduced in any city this season. We claim that in Fabrics, Shape, Thorough Make-Up and Finish these Garments are far superior to three-quarters of those that are made to order. The

Golden Eagle,
119 to 123 Fifth—508 and 510 Pine Street.
Buy Direct From the Manufacturer, and you Save the Jobber's Profit.
DAN'L C. YOUNG, MANAGER.

The New Dry Goods House
WILL OPEN
ON SATURDAY
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas Presents!
WILLIAM ROBERTSON
406 North Fourth St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EXTRA!
Opening of the Grand Opera Season, Monday, December 6, by the renowned
EMMA ABBOTT
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.
Monday, "Maritana;" Tuesday, "Bohemian Girl;" Wednesday Matinee, "Trovatore;" Wednesday Night, "Lucia;" Thursday, "Fra Diavolo;" Friday, "Romeo and Juliet;" Saturday, Abbott Matinee, "Paul and Virginia;" Saturday Evening, "Carmen." Seats now on sale.

POPE'S INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.
The Greatest Spectacle Ever Presented to the Public.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Matinee prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
The Only and Original
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
Grand Combination, in their New, Brilliant Production of
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
A Powerful Dramatic Company! Grand Ballet of 200! The Live Baby Elephant! A Double Band of Fanfares! Reserve seats early to avoid the rush.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
A Great Play presented by the Original Company, Sunday, November 28, and every evening for one week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
MISS MAUDE GRANGER,
And Her Superb Company, in Their Union Square Theater Success,
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME
MONDAY, December 6.—Emma Abbott's English Opera Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
Sunday, November 28, during the week and Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 p. m. Engagement of the best Sensation Star of the present day,
SID. C. FRANCE,
In the Thrilling Drama,
MARKED FOR LIFE.
A Colossal Specialty Company in addition to above.

E. F. OSBORN, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, 602 and 604 Washington avenue, opp. Lindell Hotel.

Scientifically prepared of BALSAM TOLU, CRYSTALIZED ROCK CANDY, OLD RYE WHISKY and other Tonics. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of one of our most prominent chemists, Prof. G. A. Mariner, of Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU, ROCK and RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and Advanced Stages.

Used as a Beverage and Appetizer, making a delightful tonic for family use. You will find it pleasant to take, of great service, if weak or debilitated gives Strength, Tone and Activity to the whole human frame.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for Family use. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN
(Sole Agents for the United States and Canada),
111 Madison Street, Chicago.
Wholesale Agents in St. Louis, RICHARDSON CO., and DAVID NICHOLSON.

TO THE creditors of George F. Garland.—Assignment.—Take notice that, having become satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to you to keep open said assignment, I will on Monday, January 17, 1881, apply to the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis, for a discharge from my trust as assignee of said estate. HUGO MUENCH, Assignee.
St. Louis, December 2, 1880. 720

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Fourth National Bank of St. Louis and against John Baker, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of said John Baker in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: One undivided one-ninth part of one undivided one-half of all the real estate devised by the last will and testament of the late Jesse G. Lindell, and being more particularly described as follows, viz.: 1st. A lot of ground in city block No. 26, commencing at a point on the west line of Main street 112 feet 8 inches south of the south line of Morgan street, thence running west and parallel with Morgan street 150 feet 11½ inches to a 20-foot alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 41 feet 2 inches, thence east and parallel with Morgan street 150 feet 11½ inches to the west line of Main street, thence south along the said west line of Main street 41 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. 2d. A lot in city block No. 60 commencing at a point on the south line of Chestnut street 21 feet west of the west line of an alley 16 feet wide, thence running south 105 feet 11½ inches, thence west 31 feet 3½ inches thence north 67 feet 1½ inches, thence east 9 feet, thence north 38 feet 8¾ inches to the south line of Chestnut street, thence east along the south line of Chestnut street 23 feet 2½ inches to the place of beginning. 3d. Lot in city block No. 64, fronting 30 feet 7⅝ inches on the south line of Vine street by a depth southwardly of 32 feet 1 inch; bounded on the north by Vine street, on the east by Willis, on the south by Barnes and west by alley. 4th. Lot in city block No. 67, beginning at the southwest corner of Morgan street and Second street, thence running south along the west line of Second street 133 feet 3 inches, thence west 106 feet 4 inches to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 133 feet 3 inches to the south line of Morgan street, thence east along said south line of Morgan street 106 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning. 5th. Lot in city block No. 67, fronting west on Broadway and running back east to an alley; beginning at a point on Broadway corresponding with the center of the north wall of the row of four buildings erected by Peter Lindell on said block about the year 1842, thence through and along the center of the said north wall eastwardly and parallel with Green street (now Christy avenue) 125 feet 5½ inches to an alley, thence north along the west line of said alley 101 feet 6 inches and parallel with Broadway to a point 37 feet 6 inches southwardly from Morgan street, thence west and parallel with Morgan street 125 feet 5½ inches to the east line of Broadway, thence south along the east line of Broadway 101 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning. 6th. Lot in city block 67, beginning on the south line of Morgan street and the west line of the alley running north and south through said block, thence running south along the west line of said alley 37 feet 6 inches, thence west 16 feet 10¼ inches, thence north and parallel with said alley 37 feet 6 inches to the south line of Morgan street, thence east along the south line of Morgan street 16 feet 10¼ inches to said alley. 7th. Lots numbered 1 and 2 in city block No. 137, beginning on the west line of Fourth street at its intersection with the north line of Franklin avenue and running thence north 62 feet 6 inches on the west line of Fourth street, thence west and parallel to Franklin avenue 54 feet 11 inches to an alley, thence south along the east line of said alley 62 feet 6 inches to north line of Franklin avenue, thence east along said north line of Franklin avenue 54 feet 11 inches to place of beginning. 8th. Lots numbered 4, 5 and 6 in city block No. 137, commencing at a point on the west line of Fourth street 87 feet 6 inches north of Franklin avenue, thence running west 54 feet 11 inches, thence north 57 ft. 6 in., thence west 28 feet 6 inches, thence north 17 feet 6 inches, thence east 83 feet 5 inches to the west line of Fourth street, thence south along the west line of Fourth street 75 feet to the place of beginning. 9th. Lot No. 11 in city block 137, having a front of 25 feet on the north line of Franklin avenue by a depth northwardly between parallel lines of 125 feet to an alley. 10th. Lot No. 15 in city block No. 137, said lot having a front of 25 feet on the north line of Franklin avenue by a depth northwardly between parallel lines of 139 feet 5 inches, the west line of said lot being distant from the east line of Fifth street 50 feet. 11th. Lots numbers 8, 9 and 10 of city block No. 138, commencing at a point on north line of Franklin avenue 85 feet east of the east line of Sixth street, thence running north and parallel with Sixth street 124 feet 6 inches to a 15 feet alley, thence east along the south line of said alley 75 feet, thence south 124 feet 6 inches to the north line of Franklin avenue, thence west along the north line of Franklin avenue 75 feet to the place of beginning. 12th. Lots numbers 1 and 2 in city block No. 138, commencing at a point on the west line of Fifth street 139 feet 5 inches north of the north line of Franklin avenue, thence running west 125 feet to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 48 feet, thence east 125 feet to the west line of Fifth street, thence south along the west line of Fifth street 48 feet to the place of beginning. 13th. Lot of ground in city block No. 139, fronting south on Franklin avenue, beginning in the north line of Franklin avenue, 140 feet westwardly from the west line of Sixth street, it being the point where the west line of the alley in said block intersects said Franklin avenue, thence running northwardly on the west line of said alley parallel to Sixth street 187 feet 6 inches, thence westwardly parallel with Franklin avenue 74 feet 9 inches, thence south 1¾ degrees east 195 feet 3⅜ inches to the north line of Franklin avenue, thence east along the north line of Franklin avenue 22 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. 14th. Lot in city block No. 169, being 280 feet on the south line of Morgan street by a depth southwardly, between Eighth and Ninth streets, of 106 feet, more or less, to an alley, 15 feet wide. 15th. Lot in city block No. 169, beginning at the west line of Eighth street at its intersection with the north line of Christy avenue, thence running west along the north line of Christy avenue 96 feet 1 inch, thence north and parallel with Eighth street 106 feet to a 15-foot alley, thence east along the south line of said alley 95 feet 1 inch to the west line of Eighth street, thence south along said west line of Eighth street 106 feet to the place of beginning. 16th. Lot in city block No. 169, beginning at east line of Ninth street at its intersection with the north line of Christy avenue, thence running north along the east line of Ninth street 106 feet to a 15-foot alley, thence east along the south line of said alley 72 feet, thence south 106 feet, thence west along the north line of Christy avenue 72 feet to the east line of Ninth street and place of beginning. 17th. Lots A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K in city block No. 178, commencing at the east line of Eleventh street at its intersection with the north line of Washington avenue, thence running north along the east line of Eleventh street 151 feet, thence east 65 feet, thence north 75 feet to the south line of Christy avenue, thence east along said south line of Christy avenue 85 feet, thence south 112 feet 7½ inches, thence west 20 feet, thence south 112 feet 7½ inches to the north line of Washington avenue, thence west along the north line of Washington avenue 130 feet to the place of beginning. 18. Lot of ground in city block No. 226, beginning at the east line of Lewis street, at its intersection with the north line of Ashley street, thence running north 60 feet, thence east 74 feet to Front street, thence south 60 feet, more or less, to Ashley street, thence west 65 feet 10 inches to the place of beginning. 19. Two blocks of ground numbered 517 and 518, fronting 471 feet on the north line of Washington avenue by a depth northwardly of 137 feet to the south line of Christy avenue, bounded on the north by Christy avenue, east by Eleventh street, south by Washington avenue and west by Twelfth street. 20. Lot of ground in city block No. 519, fronting 330 feet on the north line of Washington avenue by a depth through to Christy avenue of 138 feet, bounded on the north by Christy avenue, east by Peck, south by Washington avenue and west by Thirteenth street. 21. Lot of ground in city block No. 520, beginning at a point in the north line of Washington avenue 40 feet west of Thirteenth street, thence north and parallel with Thirteenth street 137 feet 2 inches to Christy avenue, thence west along the south line of Christy avenue 77 feet 4 inches, thence in a southwardly direction 137 feet 5¼ inches to the north line of Washington avenue, thence east along the north line of Washington avenue 100 feet 7¼ inches to place of beginning. 22d. Certain blocks of ground numbered respectively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Jesse G. Lindell's second addition, being city blocks numbered 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, all of which are included within the following boundaries: North by St. Charles Rock road, east by Glasgow avenue, south by St. Louis avenue and west by Grand avenue. 23d. Six blocks of ground numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Jesse G. Lindell's 1st addition, being city blocks Nos. 2394, 2391, 2390, 2389, 2392 and 2393, and included within the following boundaries, viz.: North by St. Charles, or Natural Bridge, road, east by Grand avenue, south by Sullivan avenue and west by Prairie avenue. 24. Part of survey No. 1261 and 1262 Grand Prairie Common Fields, containing 76 43-100 acres, and bounded on the north by North St. Charles Road, east by Prairie avenue, south by Chouteau's addition, and west by Clay avenue. 25. Part of survey No. 2684, t. 46 n., r. 6 e., containing 126 82-100 acres, more or less, and bounded north by Darby's Hill, east by survey 2976, south by Oak Grove, Forbes, Stolle and January, west by line. 26. A lot of ground in Grande avenue addition, fronting north 29½ degrees east, 687 feet and ¾ of an inch on Glasgow avenue, 225 feet on Grande now St. Louis avenue and south 10½ degrees west 9 chains 2 links 595 feet 4 inches on a line. 27. Lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in block No. 3 of Grande avenue addition, and in city block No. 1903. 28. Lot No. 9 and the western part of lot 10 in block No. 4 of Grande avenue addition, and in city block No. 1904. 29. Lot in city block 2271, beginning in the north line of Cozens street 42 feet 5½ inches east of the east line of High street, and running thence east along the north line of Cozens street 25 feet, thence north and in a line parallel to High street 154 feet, thence west 25 feet, and thence south 154 feet to the north line of Cozens street and place of beginning. 30. A lot of ground in city block 137, beginning at the intersection of the west line of Broadway with the north line of Franklin avenue, and running thence west along the north line of Franklin avenue 121 feet 8 inches to the west line of Fourth street as now opened, thence north and at right angles with Franklin avenue and along the west line of Fourth street as now opened 62 feet 6 inches more or less, thence east and parallel with Franklin avenue 103 feet 6½ inches more or less, to west line of Broadway, thence southeastwardly along west line of Broadway 65 feet to place of beginning. 31st. A lot of ground in city block 137, beginning on west line of Broadway 90 feet 6 inches northwestwardly from north line of Franklin avenue, thence westwardly and parallel with Franklin avenue 96 feet 5 inches more or less to west line of Fourth street, as now opened, thence northwardly along the west line of Fourth street as now opened 56 feet 6⅞ inches, thence eastwardly and parallel with Franklin avenue 80 feet to west line of Broadway, and thence southeastwardly along the west line of Broadway 58 feet 11½ inches to place of beginning.

And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named John Baker, the defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 18, 1880. 9P

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Convent of the Sacred Heart, John H. Bobb, John Paul, Jr., and Henry Ziegenheim are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Number 2. A lot of ground on St. Joseph street in city block 153, 23 feet ⅛ inch in front or width and 75 feet 2 inches in length or depth in Convent addition to said city, and bounded on the north by St. Joseph street, on the east and on the south by the real estate of said defendant, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the west by the real estate of one Klopfer.

Number 3. A lot of ground on St. Joseph street in city block 153, 23 feet 3 inches in front or width and 50 feet in length or depth in Convent addition to said city, and bounded on the north, east and west by the real estate of the said defendant, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the south by St. Joseph street.

And I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1880. 57N

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Robert J. Reilly, Manetho Hilton, Jennie E. Reilly, wife of Robert J. Reilly, Sarah A. Perry, cestui que trust, M. B. O'Reilly, trustee, and August Reinders, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot in city block number 649 on Howard street, being 23 feet in front or width and 64 feet 6 inches in depth, and being in Barrett and others' addition to said city, being bounded on the north by the real estate of De Hodiamont, on the east by the real estate of one De None, on the south by Howard street, and on the west by the real estate of one De Hodiamont.

And I will, on

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1880. 56N

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Ariadne M. Harper, William S. Harper, her husband, and James M. Stine, her trustee, are defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered 14, 15, 16 and 17 in block number 2681 of said city and in Stine's addition, said lots 14 and 15 having each 50 3-12 feet front on the Stringtown road by a depth of 195 8-12 feet and said lots 16 and 17 having each a front on Kansas avenue by a depth of 185 feet.

And I will, on

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November, 1880. 55N

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Arthur Mittelberg, plaintiff, and against Andreas Guth and Peter Guth, defendants, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of said defendant Peter Guth in and to the following described real estate in the city of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots numbered six, seven, eight, nine and ten of city block numbered fourteen hundred and twenty-seven of said city of St. Louis, being also block numbered fifteen of the subdivision of the Durand tract, said lots having an aggregate front of one hundred and twenty-five feet on the west line of Nebraska avenue by a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to an alley.

And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim estate and property of the above named defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 24, 1880. 70P

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special executions issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Phœbe W. Cuzzins and Edward S. Warner, trustee, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land in city block number 930 on Washington avenue, being 37 feet and 6 inches in front or width and 134 feet and 8 inches in length or depth, and being known as lot number 52 and the east part of lot number 53 in said block.

And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 24, 1880. 69P

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Winifred Finnerty and against Patrick Connely, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the following described real estate, in the city of St. Louis, to-wit:

Being in block numbered 564 and commencing at a point in the east line of Fourteenth street, 125 feet south of the south line of O'Fallon street, thence east parallel to O'Fallon street 127 feet 6 inches to an alley, thence south with east line of alley 25 feet, thence west 127 feet 6 inches to Fourteenth street, thence north 25 feet to place of beginning, bounded on the north by Peter Richard Krick, east by alley, south by Pendergarst, and west by Fourteenth street.

Also, the lot in said block 564 of said city beginning at a point in the east line of Fourteenth street 100 feet south of the south line of O'Fallon street, running thence southwardly 25 feet, thence eastwardly on a line parallel with O'Fallon street 127 feet 6 inches to an alley, thence northwardly with said alley 25 feet, thence westwardly 127 feet 6 inches to place of beginning, bounded north by Brinkman, east by alley, south by Connelley and west by Fourteenth street.

Also, a piece or parcel of ground lying and being in block number 586 of said city of St. Louis, beginning at a point at the west line of Ninth street where said street is intersected by the south line of survey number 3003, running thence northwardly with the west line of said street 36 feet, thence westwardly and parallel to the south line of said survey number 3003 one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches, thence southwardly with east line of an alley 36 feet to the south line of said survey number 3003, thence with the south line of said survey number 3003 eastwardly 127 feet six inches to the place of beginning, being lots F and f of said block, the said property being held by said Connolly by a certain lease dated December 11th, 1878, wherein the St. Louis Public Schools are lessors and Patrick Connolly lessee for ten years, renewable every ten years thereafter.

And I will, on

MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property, of the above named Patrick Connely, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 17, 1880. 2P

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the October term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Providence Savings Institution and against Thomas Huntington and Robert Baker, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of Robert Baker, one of the defendants, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

1. A lot of ground in city block No. 26, commencing at a point on the west line of Main street 111 feet and 8 inches south of the south line of Morgan street, thence running west and parallel with Morgan street 140 feet more or less to a 20-foot alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 41 feet and 2 inches, thence east and parallel with Morgan street 140 feet more or less to the west line of Main street, thence south along the said west line of Main street 41 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning; bounded on the north by Walker estate, east by Main street, south by Bailey and west by alley.

2. A lot in city block No. 60, commencing at a point on the south line of Chestnut street 21 feet west of the west line of an alley 18 feet wide, thence running south 105 feet more or less, thence west 31 feet 1 inch, thence north 67 feet 1⅞ inches, thence east 9 feet, thence north 38 feet 8¾ inches to the south line of Chestnut street, thence east along said south line of Chestnut street 23 feet 2½ inches to the place of beginning.

3. Lot in city block No. 64, fronting 32 feet on the south line of Vine street by a depth southwardly of 30 feet, bounded on the north by Vine street, on the east by Willi, on the south by Barnes and west by alley.

4. Lot in city block No. 67, beginning at the corner of Morgan and Second street, thence running south along the west line of Second street 133 feet 3 inches, thence west 106 feet 4 inches to the alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 133 feet 3 inches to the south line of Morgan street, thence east alongside south line of Morgan street 106 feet 4 inches to the place of beginning.

5. Lot in block No. 67, fronting west on Broadway and running back east to an alley, beginning at a point on Broadway corresponding with the center of the north wall of four buildings erected by Peter Lindell on said block about the year 1842, thence through and along the center of said north wall eastwardly and parallel with Green street, now Christy avenue, 125 feet to an alley, thence north along the west line of said alley 102 feet and 10 inches, and parallel with Broadway to a point 37 feet and six inches southwardly with Morgan street, thence west and parallel with Morgan street 125 feet to the east line of Broadway, thence south along the east line of Broadway 102 feet 10 inches to the place of beginning.

6. Lot in block 67, beginning on the south line of Morgan street and the west line of the alley running north and south through said block, thence running south along the west line of said alley 37 feet and 6 inches, thence west 20 feet more or less, thence north and parallel with said alley 37 feet 6 inches to the south line of Morgan street, east along the south line of Morgan street 20 feet more or less to said alley.

7. Lot Nos. 1 and 2 in city block No. 137, beginning on the west line of Fourth street, at its intersection with the north line of Franklin avenue, and having a front of 62 feet 6 inches on the west line of Fourth street by a depth of 54 feet 4 inches on the north line of Franklin avenue.

8. Lots numbered 4, 5 and 6, in city block No. 137, commencing at a point on the west line of Fourth street 87 feet 6 inches north of Franklin avenue, thence running west 54 feet 4 inches, thence north 57 feet 6 inches, thence west 32 feet, thence north 17 feet 6 inches, thence east 84 feet 6 inches to the west line of Fourth street, thence south along the west line of Fourth street 75 feet to the place of beginning.

9. Lot in city block No. 137, numbered 11, having a front of 25 feet on the north line of Franklin avenue by a depth northwardly between parallel lines of 125 feet to an alley.

10. Lot No. 15 in city block No. 137, said lot having a front of 25 feet on the north line of Franklin avenue by a depth northwardly between parallel lines of 139 feet 5 inches, the west line of said lot being distant from the east line of Fifth street 50 feet.

11. Lot of ground in city block No. 138, commencing at a point on the north line of Franklin avenue 85 feet east of the east line of Sixth street, thence running north and parallel with Sixth street 124 feet 6 inches to a 15-foot alley, thence east along the north line of said alley 75 feet, thence south 124 feet 6 inches to the north line of Franklin avenue thence west along the north line of Franklin avenue to the place of beginning.

12. Lot of ground in city block No. 138, commencing at a point on the west line of Fifth street 139 feet 5 inches north of the north line of Franklin avenue, thence running west 125 feet to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 48 feet, thence east 125 feet to the west line of Fifth street, thence south along the west line of Fifth street 48 feet to the place of beginning, said lot being numbered 1 and 2.

13. Lot of ground in city block 139 fronting south on Franklin avenue, beginning on the north line of Franklin avenue 140 feet westwardly from the west line of Sixth street, it being the point where the west line of the alley in said block intersects said Franklin avenue, thence running northwardly on the west line of said alley parallel to Sixth street 187 feet 6 inches, thence westwardly parallel with Franklin avenue, 77 feet 2½ inches, thence south 1½ degrees east 195 feet 3¾ inches to the north line of Franklin avenue, 22 feet 7½ inches to the place of beginning.

14. Lot in city block No. 169, being 280 feet on the south line of Morgan street by a depth southwardly between Eighth and Ninth streets of 106 feet, more or less, to a 15 foot alley.

16. Lot in city block No. 169, beginning at the west line of Eighth street at its intersection with the north line of Christy avenue, thence running west along the north line of Christy avenue 96 feet, thence north and parallel with Eighth street 105 feet to a 15-foot alley, thence east along the south line of said alley 96 feet to the west line of Eighth street, thence south along said west line of Eighth street 105 feet to the place of beginning.

17. Lot in city block No. 169, beginning at east line on Ninth street at its intersection with the north line of Christy avenue, thence running north along the east line of Ninth street 105 feet to a 15 foot alley, thence east along the south line of said alley 72 feet, thence south 105 feet, thence west along the north line of Christy avenue 72 feet to the east line of Ninth street.

18. Lot of ground in city block No. 178, commencing at the east line of Eleventh street at its intersection with the north line of Washington avenue, thence running north along the east line of Eleventh street 151 feet, thence east 71 feet, thence north 75 feet to the south line of Christy avenue, thence east along the said south line of Christy avenue 85 feet, thence south 225 feet 6 inches to the north line of Washington avenue, thence west along the north line of Washington avenue 156 feet to the place of beginning.

19. Lot of ground in city block No. 226, beginning at the east line of Lewis street at its intersection with the north line of Ashley street, thence running north 60 feet, thence east 74 feet 4 inches, thence south 60 feet, more or less, to Ashley street, thence west 65 feet 10 inches to the place of beginning.

20. Two blocks of ground numbered 517 and 518, fronting 471 feet on the north line of Washington avenue, by a depth northwardly of 137 feet 5 inches to the south line of Christy avenue, bounded on the north by Christy avenue, east by Eleventh street, south by Washington avenue and west by Twelfth street.

21. Lot of ground in city block No. 519, fronting 330 feet on the north line of Washington avenue, by a depth through to Christy avenue of 137 feet 5 inches, bounded north by Christy avenue, east by Peck, south by Washington avenue and west by Thirteenth street.

22. Lot of ground in city block No. 520, beginning at a point in the north line of Washington avenue 40 feet west of Thirteenth street; thence running north and parallel with Thirteenth street 132 feet 2 inches to Christy avenue; thence west along the south line of Christy avenue 77 feet 4 inches; thence in a southwardly direction 132 feet 5¼ inches to the north line of Washington avenue; thence east along the north line of Washington avenue 100 feet 7¼ inches.

23. Certain blocks of ground numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Jesse G. Lindell's second addition, and city blocks Nos. 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, all of which are included in the following boundaries, viz.: North by St. Charles Rock Road, east by January avenue, south by County road, and west by Grand avenue.

24. Six blocks of ground known as Jesse G. Lindell's first addition, and numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and all included within the following boundaries, viz.: North by St. Charles or Natural Bridge Road, east by Grand avenue, south by Sullivan avenue, and west by Prairie avenue.

25. Part of survey No. 1261 and 1262, Grand Prairie Common Fields, containing 76 43-100 acres, and bounded on the north by St. Charles road, east by Prairie avenue, south by ———, and west by Clay avenue.

26. Part of survey No. 2684, T. 46 N., R. 6 E., containing 126.82 acres and bounded as follows, viz.: North by Darby's Hill, east by survey 2976, south by Oak Grove, Forbes, Stolle and January, west by Line. A lot of ground in Grande avenue addition, fronting north 29½ E. 687¾ feet and ¾ of an inch on January avenue, 225 feet on Grande avenue, or St. Louis avenue, and South 10½ W. 9 C. A. 2—509 feet 4 inches on a line.

28. Lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block No 3, of Grande Addition and in city block No. 1903.

29. Lot No. 9 and the western part of Lot 10, in block No. 4 of Grand avenue addition and in city block No. 1904.

And I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Robert Baker, one of said defendants, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1880. 69N

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of Albert Schulberr, deceased, will on Wednesday, the eighth day of December, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., proceed to sell at public sale at the premises No. 1538 Broadway, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the personal estate, goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of 38 head of carriage, buggy and work horses, 61 heads of mules in fine condition, wagons, carts, buggies, and a number of sets of harness and other things and implements belonging to a sale stable and office thereof. Terms of sale cash.

LOUIS G. KAMMERER,
Executor of Albert Schulberr, deceased.
St. Louis, Missouri, November 26, 1880. 75P

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas, by their deed, dated the 7th day of March, 1877, and of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at page 355 of deed book No. 566, Nelson F. Constant, trustee for Tennessee Constant, his wife, and the said Nelson F. and Tennessee conveyed to the undersigned a lot of ground in block No. 38 of the late city of Carondelet, and in block No. 2922 of said city of St. Louis, and thus described: Beginning at the northeast corner of said block in the west line of Main street, thence running south on west line of Main street 160 feet 8 inches, more or less, to the center line running east and west through said block; thence west with said center line 160 feet 3 inches, more or less, to the center line of said block running north and south; thence north with said center line and parallel with Main street 160 feet 8 inches, more or less, to north line of said block No. 38; thence east with said north line 160 feet 3 inches to west line of Main street and place of beginning; said deed being made to secure payment of certain notes therein described, and the performance of certain covenants and agreements therein contained. Now, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed and for its purposes, public notice is hereby given that on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1880,

and between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of that day, and at the eastern front of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the aforegoing described real estate.

JOSIAH G. McCLELLAN, as Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 19, 1880. 28P

Special Commissioner's Sale.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—By virtue and authority of an order of sale made by the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, on the 4th day of November, 1880, in a certain cause pending therein wherein Wilhelmine Meyer et al. are plaintiffs, and John Philip Meyer et al. are defendants, being a proceeding in partition between the widow and heirs of John P. Meyer, deceased, the undersigned special commissioner, duly appointed and qualified in said cause, will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 22D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the term of said Circuit Court, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, situate in the city of St Louis, Missouri, to-wit:

The eastern half of lots numbered twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty (30), of Sol. Smith's subdivision of lot number three (3) of block number fifteen (15), of the St. Louis city commons, a plat of Sol Smith's subdivision being recorded in plat book No. 6, page 88, of the St. Louis county records; the eastern half of the aforesaid four lots has an aggregate front on Park place of two hundred (200) feet, and on the southern line of Lafayette avenue of fifty (50) feet, and being bounded north by Lafayette avenue, east by Park place, south by lot No. 26 of said subdivision, and west by a line running parallel to and fifty (50) feet westwardly from the western line of Park place, and being the same premises which the said John P. Meyer, deceased, acquired of August Guye and wife, by deed dated July 9, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the former county, now city of St. Louis, in book 530, page 128, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, out-houses, etc.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, with buyer's option to pay the whole in cash; deferred payments, if any, to bear six per cent interest and to be secured by deeds of trust on the property sold.

JOHN J. MAUNTEL,
Special Commissioner.
St. Louis, Mo., November 27, 1880. 81P

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—By virtue and authority of an order of sale made by the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, on the 4th day of November, 1880, in a certain cause pending therein wherein Elise Guye is plaintiff and Elise J. Guye et al. are defendants, being a proceeding in partition between the widow and heirs of August Guye, deceased, the undersigned special commissioner, duly appointed and qualified in said cause, will on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of December, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and during the term of said Circuit Court at the eastern front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situate in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land in city block No. 1329 of said city of St. Louis, beginning at a point in the southern line of Lafayette avenue fifty feet west of Park Place, thence running southwardly parallel to Park Place 185 feet to an alley fifteen feet wide, thence running westwardly 50 feet with the northern line of said alley, thence running northwardly parallel to said Park place 185 feet to Lafayette avenue, and thence running 50 feet along the southern line of Lafayette avenue to the place of beginning, and being the western half of lots Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Sol. Smith's subdivision of lot No. 3 of block No. 15 of the St. Louis city commons, together with improvements situated thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, out-houses, etc.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, with buyer's option to pay the whole in cash; deferred payments, if any, to bear 6 per cent interest and to be secured by deed of trust on the property sold.

JOHN J. MAUNTEL,
Special Commissioner.
St. Louis, November 27, 1880. 80P

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain note described in and secured by a certain deed of trust dated February 16th, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 422, page 260, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purposes of said trust, will on

TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the property as described in said deed of trust, to-wit: A certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the former city of Carondelet, now a part of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on A street distant one hundred and sixty feet from the northwest corner of Carondelet avenue, or Main street and said A street, thence running north a distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet parallel with said Carondelet avenue, thence west and parallel with said A street fifty feet, thence south and parallel with said Carondelet avenue one hundred and thirty-five feet, thence along A street fifty feet to the place of beginning, and being the same property which was acquired by the trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at the city of Carondelet (South St. Louis), from Henry T. Blow and wife, by deed dated January 1st, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of the city of St. Louis, in book 393, page 363.

EDMUND F. SCHREINER, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 11th, 1880. 73N

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Manetho Hilton, Thomas Bellew, Magdelene Bellew, Bernard Roeper, Eberbard Denper, trustee, and August Reinders were defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit.

No. 1. Lot 5 in block 1 in city block 1282, having a front width on Park avenue of 25 feet by a length or depth of 128 feet and 9 inches, and being in addition or survey of Compton Hill.

No. 2. Lot 6 in block 1 in city block 1282, having a front width on Park avenue of 25 feet, by a length or depth of 128 feet and 9 inches, and being in addition or survey aforesaid.

No. 3. Lot 7 in block 1 in city block 1282, having a front width on Park avenue of 25 feet, by a depth or length of 128 feet and 9 inches, and being in addition or survey aforesaid.

No. 4. A piece or parcel of ground in addition or survey of Barrett and others, having a front width of 23 feet on Howard street by a depth or length of 64 feet and 6 inches, same being in city block 649, and bounded on the north by the real estate of one De Hodiamont, on the east by that of De None, and on the south by Howard street, and on the west by the real estate of De Hodiamont.

And I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in he afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1880. 58N

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, dated November 12, 1880, returnable to the December Term, 1880, of said Court, in favor of John M. Bauer and E. P. Johnson, receivers of the South St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, to the use of K. Wielandy, assignee, and against Joseph Kunz and to me directed, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, which is charged with the special lien of said judgment, as the property of the said Joseph Kunz, to-wit:

A one story brick building and the ground upon which the same is situate, to-wit:

Lot No. 9 and the north half of Lot No. 10 in block No. 2 of Haren's addition in city block No. 1390 of the said city.

And I will, on

TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff of the City St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis, November 15, 1880. 90N

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael Meyer and Anna Meyer, his wife, by their deed of trust dated May 17, 1873, and recorded in book 473, page 234, of St. Louis City Recorder's office, did convey to the undersigned trustee lots one (1) and two (2) of block 3143 of the present city of St. Louis, and whereas by deed recorded in said office in book 530, page 533, said lot two and one foot of lot one was released from the lien of said deed of trust, and whereas a part of the debt secured by said deed of trust remains unpaid. Now, therefore, the undersigned trustee, under the provisions of said deed of trust, will proceed to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

FRIDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

the real estate conveyed in said deed of trust, which remains charged with said lien, to-wit: Lot one (except one foot off its southern side) of block 33 of survey number three of former city of Carondelet, being at present block 3143 of the city of St. Louis, fronting thirty feet on east side of county road, bounded north by Primm street, east by alley, south by one foot of lot one and west by county road.

FREDERICK HILL, Trustee.
For particulars inquire of GEO. W. TAUSSIG, 509 Olive street. 30P

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of the provisions of a deed of trust made by Peter D. Barada, a widower, who has now been more than nine months dead, dated March 31, A. D. 1873, and recorded in book 472, page 8, of the Recorder's office, for the then county and now city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, whereby said Barada conveyed to the undersigned as trustees to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described, the following described real estate, situate in the present county of St. Louis, in said State, to-wit: All those certain tracts or parcels of land lying in that portion of the common of the former town of Carondelet which is south of the River des Peres, containing 77 25-100 arpents, and being lots number 106 and 115 in survey south as designated on the plat of the subdivision of said portion of the common of the said town of Carondelet, made under the direction of the Board of Trustees of said town by Jasper Mayer, and to be found recorded in the office of said Recorder, to which plat reference is hereby made for a more minute description of said tracts of lands; whereas the principal note in said deed of trust described is long since past due and unpaid, we will, at the request of the legal holder of said note, sell, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1880,

between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house for said city of St. Louis, the real estate above described, and upon such sale deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed or deeds for the property sold.

WILLIAM H. LEE.
JOHN F. LEE, JR.
St. Louis, Mo., November 13, 1880. 79N

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Prechel and Barbara, his wife, by deed dated the 26th day of October, 1867, and recorded in book 346, page 485, of the Recorder's office of the then county, now city, of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: One-half of lot number twenty-five in block one, in Joseph Charles' Addition to the city of St. Louis, called Devolsey, measuring thirty feet front on Devolsey street, and running for depth sixty-five feet three and a half inches, bounded on the noth by lot belonging to Martin Rosenberger, on the east by lot number twenty-four, on the south by Devolsey street, on the west by lot number twenty-six as per plat on record in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county (old), and being the same piece or parcel of ground acquired by said John Prechel and Barbara, his wife, of John Bergman and wife, by deed dated November 20th, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of St. Louis county (old) in book 325, page 505. In trust to secure the payment of a certain note specified in said deed; and, whereas said John Prechel, has since died, and has now been dead for more than nine months; and, whereas default has been made in the payment of said note. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880,

for the purposes of said trust.

FRED'K G. STEITZ,
Trustee.
ALEXANDER N. DE MENIL, Attorney for cestui que trust. 40P

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Peter Schachner and Elizabeth Schachner, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in book 489, page 460, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the city (formerly county) of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri to-wit: All that lot of ground lying in Julia C. Soulard's first addition to the city of St. Louis, being lot No. 7 in block No. 22, having 30 feet front on the west side of Columbus street, and running westwardly with the same width 140 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, according to the recorded plat of said Julia C. Soulard's first addition; which said conveyance was made to secure to Mary Fahney and Barbara Roemheld, among other debts, the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said notes and the same remain unpaid; now therefore, public notice is hereby given that at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed I will on

SATURDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above described property at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said notes and expenses of executing this trust.

G. A. FINKELNBURG,
Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 6, 1880. 25N

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Daniel Michel and Catharine, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 1st day of October, 1875, and recorded in book 528, page 484, of the Recorder's office for the city of St. Louis (late county of St. Louis), conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Being lots twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of Eickermann's subdivision of Charleville tract, containing in the aggregate twenty-eight and forty-nine hundredths of an acre (28 49-100), as per plat of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis (now city of St. Louis), Missouri, book 9, at page 106, being the same property acquired by Daniel Michel by deed of Frederick Eickermann and wife, dated October 1, 1873, and recorded in book 482, page 203, of the Recorder's office of St Louis county (now city of St. Louis); which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of notes fully described in said deed; and whereas the principal note and the interest thereon for a long time remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and under the provisions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on

THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1880,

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, offer the above described property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for the purpose of paying said notes and satisfying this trust.

MARTROM D LEWIS,
Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 16, 1880. 94N

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas the St. Louis Fruit Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Missouri, by its deed of trust dated April 28, 1877, and recorded in book 568, page 217, of the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned trustees the following described real estate, lying and being situated in block 52 of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Beginning on the east line of Third street at southwest corner of U. S. Survey No. 362, of St. Louis lands, thence southwardly along the east line of Third street seventy-four and 1-12 feet (74 1-12) to northwest corner of lot of Todd, thence eastwardly parallel with south line of survey No. 362 one hundred and twenty-six feet, thence south parallel with Third Street twenty-one feet and one inch to north line of U. S. Survey No. 201 in name of Aug. Chouteau, thence eastwardly thirty-four and 8-12 feet along the north line of U. S. Survey No. 201 to U. S. Survey No. 205, thence north along survey 205 and parallel to and one hundred and sixty and 5-12 feet west of Second street ninety-six and 4-12 (96 4-12) feet more or less to southeast corner of U. S. Survey No. 362, thence westwardly along the south line of said survey No. 362 one hundred and sixty-one feet more or less to place of beginning, same being the premises now or recently occupied by the St. Louis Fruit Company at Nos. 308, 310 and 312 South Third street, St. Louis, Mo.; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes described in said deed of trust; and, whereas a part of said promissory notes and the interest thereon remain due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustees will, on

FRIDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of that day, proceed to sell the above described real estate at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and interest as provided in said conveyance.

RUFUS J. LACKLAND,
THOS. McKISSOCK,
Trustees.
St. Louis, November 19, 1880. 16P

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the principal note described and secured by the deed of trust executed by David Johnson and Mary V. Johnson, his wife, on the thirteenth day of November, 1879, and of record at page 314, of book 622, in the Recorder's office for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of said deed, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I will, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880,

between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis aforesaid, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the real estate to me conveyed by said deed and therein described as follows, to-wit: Lots three and four of Cheltenham Place, in United States survey 2,037, and in the said city of St. Louis, having an aggregate front on Berthold street of 140 feet by a depth of 508 feet, more or less, to Cheltenham avenue, and containing two arpents.

BENJAMIN F. WEBSTER,
Trustee.
6P

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Jacob Tamm and Juliane Tamm, his wife, by their deed of trust dated October 24, 1873, and recorded in book 484, page 285, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned, with other property since released, the following described real estate: First, a lot of ground in block No. 34 of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, containing a front of twenty feet and six inches on the east line of Second street and a depth east of one hundred and forty-four feet, more or less, to an alley twenty feet wide, and being known as lot No. 21 of the subdivision of the estate of Aug. Chouteau in said block per the recorded plat thereof, and bounded north by property now, or formerly, of Bredell, south by property now, or formerly, of Carlin, east by alley and west by Second street. Second, a lot of ground in block No. 482 w. in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and thus described: Begin at the southwest corner of said block, thence running northward along the east line of Second Carondelet avenue twenty-five feet two and one-fourth inches; thence eastward one hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and a half inches, more or less, to the west line of an alley twenty feet wide, and to a point twenty-eight feet and three inches north of the north line of Hickory street; thence with said alley south twenty-eight feet three inches to said north line of Hickory street, and thence with said north line westward one hundred and twenty-seven feet eleven inches, more or less, to the beginning. Third, a lot of ground in block No. 2275 of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and thus described: Begin in the north line of Chouteau avenue at a point distant eighty-seven feet ten and one-third inches west of the west line of Mercer street, thence running west along the north line of Chouteau avenue one hundred and sixty feet ten and two-third inches, thence northward and parallel with Mercer street two hundred and seventy-five feet to the south line of Papin, formerly Cozzens street, thence along said south line east one hundred and sixty feet ten and two-third inches and thence south and parallel with Mercer street two hundred and seventy-five feet to the point of beginning on Chouteau avenue; bounded south by Chouteau avenue, north by Papin street or avenue, east by land now or late of Vion and west by Tamm. Fifth, a tract of land containing about nine acres, and being parcel of lot No. 3 of the subdivision in U. S. Survey No. 2037 in St. Louis county, State of Missouri, known as the "Sulphur Spring Tract" as per plat thereof on file in the St. Louis County Recorder's office, and recorded in plat book No. 1, volume 1 at page 48, said parcel of said lot No. 3 being thus described: Begin at the northeast corner of said lot No. 3, thence running s. 8 1-2° w. along the east line of said lot No. 3 thirteen chains forty-seven links to a stone in the north line of the Manchester Road, thence s. 81° w. along said road six chains and fifty-seven links to a stone, thence n. 8 1-2° e. fifteen chains and twenty-nine links to north line of said Sulphur Spring Tract, thence along said north line east to the place of beginning; which conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal note, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will sell the above described property, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1880,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p. m., for the purposes of said trust.

WM. BOOTH,
Trustee.
St. Louis, November 12, 1880. 74N

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by a certain deed of trust dated the first day of September, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 529, page 234, August Kreidler and Catherine Kreidler, his wife, conveyed to John Bertram, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) of block numbered two (2) of the third subdivision of the City Commons, made under ordinance No. 3126 of the city of St. Louis, approved February 3, 1854, a plat of which subdivision is duly recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St Louis, said lots having an aggregate front of sixty (60) feet on the south line of Arsenal street by a depth southwardly of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet more or less to an alley, being bounded on the north by Arsenal street, east by lot No. 3, south by an alley and west by Oregon avenue; which conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of certain notes therein specified. And whereas the principal note and the last of the interest notes therein specified are past due and unpaid: and whereas the said John Bertram upon being requested by the legal holder of said notes to advertise and sell the said property in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust did decline and refuse to act as such trustee; and whereas the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, by its order and decree dated November 11, A. D. 1880, did appoint the undersigned as trustee in place and stead of the said John Bertram, with like powers and duties, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided; now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and of said order and decree of said Circuit Court, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I, the undersigned trustee, will proceed to sell the above described real estate at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

MONDAY, THE SIXTH (6TH) DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy said notes, together with the costs and expense of executing this trust.

FRED. A. WISLIZENUS,
Trustee.
70N

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John R. Hull and Warren ST. Dameron by their deed dated November 25, 1878, and recorded on page 74, of book No. 608, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain parcel of real estate situate in block No. 1033 of the city of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting 226 feet on the north line of School alias Schultze street, by a depth on the west line of said parcel of ground 119 feet more or less to an alley, and being composed of lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of block number 68 of Stoddard addition to said city of St. Louis, as per recorded plat thereof, said lots being together bounded north by alley, south by said street, west by lot number 8 of said block, and east by the junction of said street and alley; in trust to secure the payments of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, A. D. 1880,

for the purposes of said trust.

ROBERT B. WADE, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 8, 1880. 40N

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Andreas Haussen and Johanna Marie, his wife, by their deed dated May 3, 1875, recorded in book 521, page 91, in city of St. Louis, conveyed to Ernestine Goener's trustee lot No. 5 of block 18, in city block 1093 of Union addition to the city of St. Louis; said lot fronting 23 feet on Montgomery street by a depth with same width of 65 feet 7 inches, thence continuing in the same direction with the width of 25 feet to a depth of 73 feet, in all a depth of 138 feet 7 inches, bounded north by the south side of Montgomery street, south by an alley, east by lot No. 6 of said block, west by lot No 4 and a strip off of the west side of lot No. 5, two feet in width by 65 feet 7 inches in depth from the front of said lot No. 5; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of a promissory note therein described; and, whereas the undersigned, having been appointed by the Circuit Court of said City of St. Louis in lieu of the original trustee mentioned in said conveyance, has been requested by the legal holder of said note, which remains due and unpaid, to foreclose the same; therefore I shall proceed

ON MONDAY, THE 20th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city of St. Louis, to sell said property to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the purposes of said deed of trust.

68N FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Elizabeth Ann Hyatt and Asa W. Hyatt, her husband, by deed dated April 1st, 1880, and recorded in book 626, page 359, St. Louis City Recorder's office, conveyed to the undersigned lots numbered 32 and 33, of Pratt's addition to the city of St. Louis, the same being in block number 1726 of said city of St. Louis, having an aggregate front of fifty (50) feet on the southern line of Bernard street, by a depth southwardly of one hundred and fifteen (115) feet more or less, to an alley 7½ feet wide, being the same property acquired by said party of the first part from the Bernard Street Baptist Church, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of

THURSDAY, THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

for the purposes of said trust.

JOHN W. SUTHERLAND,
Trustee.
5Q

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas L. C. Dingman, trustee of Mary Dingman, and L. C. Dingman, husband of said Mary Dingman, by their certain deed of trust dated the fourteenth day of November, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 583, page 249, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, lying, being and situate in the said city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit:

Lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in Grand addition to the city of St. Louis, a plat of which said addition is of record in the Recorder's office of said city (late county) of St. Louis, Missouri, said lots having an aggregate front of fifty (50) feet on Cook avenue, and running back with even width to a depth of one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley; bounded north by Cook avenue, east by lot numbered eleven (11), south by said alley and west by lot numbered fourteen (14).

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of eleven promissory notes in said deed described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said notes, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, I will, on

THURSDAY, THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell the said property at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes of this trust.

J. C. LULLMAN,
Trustee.
37Q
St. Louis, Mo. December 1, 1880.

DENOUNCING THE DEPOT

Is What the Business Men of St. Louis Do To-Day.

A New Depot Decidedly Necessary.

Views of Prominent Merchants—The Company Have Violated Their Contract.

A representative of this paper interviewed a number of prominent business men this morning on the subject of the Union Depot. The gentlemen were not generally posted in regard to the circumstances under which the depot company secured its franchise from the city, but they were positive in their opinion that a real bona fide depot should be erected, as their expressions will show.

The reporter first saw

MR. DODD,

of Dodd, Brown & Co. "As you are not a candidate for Mayor will you please say something about the Union Depot, Mr. Dodd?" ventured the reporter.

"But I am a candidate for Mayor, and when I get up in the City Hall, I'm going to order the Union Depot dismantled if the company don't erect a new structure by that time."

"Then you think we need a new depot?"

"Most assuredly I do. It would benefit St. Louis in every way. We should have the biggest and finest depot in the country. Who every heard of a city having as many railroads running into it as St. Louis and not possessing decent depot accommodations."

"Can you suggest any remedy for the present evil?"

"No, none that I know of; but I can say this, that we should have a big depot here—the biggest in the world."

MR. FRANKLIN,

of Wm. Barr & Co., was opposed to the present depot. He thought a splendid new depot would be of advantage to St. Louis inasmuch as it would be an advertisement. He did not know that the company had broken their contract, but if such was the case he would gladly welcome any movement that would force them to fulfill their agreement. Mr. Franklin thought that even if a new depot was not erected the present one could be greatly improved so that better protection and shelter would be afforded passengers.

MR. WEAR,

of Wear, Boogher & Co., thought St. Louis needed a new depot, as the present affair was inadequate to the demands of the public and the business. He did not think business was affected by the depot, as people had got over that disposition to be attracted and influenced by appearances. Buyers would go where they could get goods cheapest, in his opinion.

MR. LEATHE,

of Pettes & Leathe, could not make his sentiments too strong in relation to the Union Depot. He thought a magnificent structure should be erected; it would beautify the city and benefit trade.

MR. CABOT,

of Chase & Cabot, wanted a new depot. He thought the city authorities should take hold of the matter and display a little of the law, that is, in case the company had violated their contract. At all events he would gladly welcome a new depot structure.

MR. CRAWFORD

abominated the Union Depot as constituted at the present time. He trusted something would be done to cause the company to erect a new depot. It would be of great benefit to St. Louis and would help trade to a certain extent.

MR. TENNENT,

of Tennent & Walker, looked forward to the erection of a new depot with a great deal of pleasure, but he feared that event would never occur. He was willing, however, to lend his name towards the complete annihilation of the present outrageous depot.

MR. RICE,

of the firm of Rice, Stix & Co., had been in St. Louis but a comparatively short time, but during his sojourn in the Future Great he had made up his mind on at least one topic of discussion, and that was the Union Depot question. He was decidedly in favor of a new depot r it would help the city and have its influence on trade.

MR. HUNICKE,

of Gauss, Hunicke & Co., considered the Union Depot question of great importance, and said that every business man should lend his influence in a most righteous crusade against the depot corporation to compel them to do their whole duty by the city and the people.

MR. WATKINS,

of Watkins & Gilliland, said he was one of nearly 600 St. Louisans that wanted a new Union Depot. He considered it of great importance to St. Louis that the old rat-trap on Twelfth and Poplar streets should be done away with and a magnificent depot building be erected. He did not know exactly how the present depot influenced trade, but he would say that if he was a customer coming into St. Louis for the first time, with a ticket good for Chicago, he would form his opinion of the city from the appearance of the depot and go right on to Chicago. A good depot would be of infinite advantage to St. Louis and would undoubtedly help business to an extent not generally realized.

MR. ALBIN MELLIER

of A. A. Mellier & Co., wanted to complain of the Main Street Depot. He said he had tried both places, but he found it to be six of one to half a dozen of the other. He explained that a new Union Depot would be of great benefit to St. Louis and would satisfy him very well, but he thought there was room for great improvement in the Main street depot.

MR. HAMILTON,

of Hamilton, Brown & Co., was too good a citizen to look with pride on the present disreputable Union Depot. He looked eagerly forward to that time when a new and grand depot building would be erected, something that would be an honor to our great city instead of a positive disgrace.

MR. B. NUGENT

favored the destruction of the present Union Depot, and the erection of a handsome structure. He did not know that it would help business, but it would undoubtedly improve the city.

MR. MILLER,

of Miller & Stephenson, believed the depot company had broken their agreement with the city. It would please him very much to witness the erection of a new Union Depot.

MR. BARNEY,

of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, told the reporter that he thought a new depot would add greatly to the importance of St. Louis, as well as be a great convenience for travelers. He alluded to the fine depots of New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus and other places and said St. Louis should feel humiliated to have such a pitiful Union Depot.

Other business men were questioned in relation to this important subject and all expressed the hope that the Depot Company would do its duty by the city and erect a magnificent depot building.

Two Old Neighbors Elope.

From the New York Star.

There are two unhappy homes in the village of Montague in the Sussex Hills of New Jersey, and the little settlement is in a fever of excitement, as for the first time in its annals an elopement has occurred. Both the runaways were married and had children. John Middaugh loses his wife and a boy of five years, and Mary Phillips has now to care for herself and two small children. The guilty couple are William Phillips and Mrs. Middaugh. The former is a mechanic, and made an excellent living. His latest love is the helpmeet of a well-to-do farmer.

Phillips was a constant visitor at the pretty home of the Middaughs. He was a goodlooking, intelligent fellow, and was received warmly by the sturdy farmer, who delighted in entertaining his caller. There was nothing ever detected in the conduct of his wife or Phillips to arouse his suspicions, as his wife treated him as affectionately as ever. The abandoned wife of Phillips does not complain of his conduct toward her prior to his leave-taking, as he was kind and loving. The impression is that the elopement was suddenly conceived by the pair and immediately acted on. On Friday the woman with her child left home ostensibly to call on a friend. She did not return that night. Phillips was also absent. Inquiry was started by his wife, and it resulted in her ascertaining that he had been seen embarking on a train with Mrs. Middaugh and her child.

FREE BREAD.

Three Thousand Mammoth Loaves Dispensed Each Week.

The city soup-house caters almost exclusively to the lazy, the shiftless, the vagrant class, and it has been written up ad nauseam in the daily prints, but yesterday a POST-DISPATCH poor commissioner went up to see the Provident Association give out its piles of bread and its barrels of cornmeal and flour to the really deserving poor. The association has two depots for distribution, one at 1416 Chambers street for all that portion of the city north of Market street, and one at Geyer avenue and South Thirteenth street for the district south of Market street. It was a day for distribution in the northern district, and very busy were one man, two ladies and a boy receiving the calls of the poor and giving out the supplies. The establishment consists of a bakery, a store room and office, and a large coal yard. The Rev. Frederick Lack, Superintendent of the Association, resides over the bakery and office. Bread is baked in great quantity every day, so that it is always fresh. Indeed, when the reporter arrived at 3 p. m. the great stacks of bread were still warm and gave forth a most pleasant aroma. The distribution of bread for the winter season only began November 27, but already the demand requires 500 enormous four-pound loaves a day. Each one of these loaves costs the Association about twelve cents, and would bring twenty cents if sold from a grocery or bakery. The hours of regular distribution are from 2 to 4 p. m., but the crowd generally keeps on coming until after dark, and no one is ever refused on account of the lateness of the hour, because many of the applicants are poor women who have to work out during the day. No person or family is ever aided until visited by Mr. Lack or his assistant. If the applicant proves really needy and worthy a ticket is given him which is good for bread twice a week and a dollar's worth of coal every two weeks. The quantity of bread given at each visit varies from one loaf to four, according to the necessities of the receiver. While the reporter was present there was a constant stream of callers, indeed they were obliged to form in line and wait their regular turn to be served. It was quite an interesting scene to watch the different people and their different styles of applying for and receiving charity. Very many were children, sent, of course, because the parent was busy or sick, and the others were chiefly old women and the lame and sick. Occasionally an old man tottered in and received his rations of bread, and departed mumbling thanks. Most of the women were poorly dressed, with their shawls around their heads. One would present her card in a modest way as though asking a favor, while another would do the same in a bold, defiant manner, as though free bread was her right, and it was pure meanness on the part of the association not to add a small stock of groceries with some butter and eggs. Quite a number were bent on getting more bread than was due them according to the rules laid down. Some attempts at fraud were noticed, but they always prove unsuccessful for the reason that the date and amount of assistance is regularly recorded upon the card by the clerk. A woman who had a cast in her eye, and very evidently couldn't read, after getting two loaves of bread, drew to one side, and transferring her ticket to her boy pushed him for some more. The trick had no show of success, for the reason that the ticket had already been marked "Dec. 2—2," meaning two loaves. Some of the applicants were of the regular beggar class and whined and moaned and wiped their eyes, hoping thereby to arouse sympathy and secure a larger supply of bread. One little girl about twelve years old was noticed with a face that was strikingly beautiful. She brought her ticket and had evidently been there often before, but on sharp cross-questioning admitted that she had two sisters, seventeen and twenty-two years of age, who worked out and brought their wages home to the mother. Such people may be poor, but they are not absolutely in need of bread. She received three loaves and was told to come back no more. Some of the children had pinched and wan and hungry-looking faces and such would eye the bread with eager eyes and appear sadly disappointed if a burnt or slightly undersized loaf happened to fall to their lot. Occasionally a very neatly-dressed woman, who had apparently seen very different circumstances, would come in with her veil down and receive what was given her with evident mortification and then retire with a heartfelt "thank you." One keen-eyed negro boy, whose "mammy" hadn't yet been visited by Mr. Lack, made four different attempts to secure some bread. He seemed to think that if he slipped out of one door and went around to the other he wouldn't be known, and would stand as good a show at a loaf as any of the other little darkeys who were going out loaded down. One young girl, who laughed and giggled constantly, said she was just out of the hospital. She thought she was entitled to free bread, and wanted Mr. Lack to call upon her. The clerk in charge (who is no other than Sergeant Hayhurst, who for five years had charge of the police station at Seventh and Carr streets) said that people came for bread all the way from King's Highway on the west, Bellefontaine on the north and the river on the east. They walk miles and miles for twenty or forty cents' worth of bread. The quantity of bread given out by this association every winter is prodigious. As the weather becomes colder the demand increases and will run up to 700 loaves a day, or 4,200 loaves a weak. If we consider that each of these loaves is equal to four ordinary mush loaves, or Vienna loaves, then the distribution will run from 12,000 to 16,800 a week, or during the thirteen weeks of winter from 156,000 to 218, 400 loaves. This is a vast work of charity in itself, but in addition many hundred tons of coal and barrels of flour and meal are distributed annually. It is without doubt one of the best managed charities in the world. When the reporter left he went south by Fourteenth street, and all the way to Franklin avenue he noticed boys and girls tugging along with their bags and baskets of bread, and sometimes putting them into a convenient doorway while they played a bit.

Dion Boucicault's Model.

From the New York Evening Post.

Charles James Fox was incredulous about Lope de Vega's having written eighteen hundred plays. To do this, he declared, De Vega must have written five plays a month and kept at it thirty years. Now, if the late discoveries at Simanacas, announced by the London Athenæum, do really, as it is alleged they do, give details hitherto buried from the world about the private lives and methods of De Vega, Cervantes and Calderon, we are perhaps on the verge of being enlightened about a point that has puzzled others besides Fox for generations. Perhaps it may turn out that the prolific dramatist, like Alexander Dumas *pere*, fathered other men's work. Perhaps he dictated two or three plays at once, or rattled them off on a type-writing machine of the period. Surmise, however, is idle on the edge of coming revelation, and so, as regards the promised facts concerning all these great Spaniards, we may most discreetly wait in silence and hope.

LAW REFORM.

The Court of Appeals Must Go—The Supreme Court Must Be Aided

By the Creation of a Commission—Such the Strong Expressions of Prominent Lawyers.

The legal fraternity is very much exercised at present as to the course the approaching Legislature will pursue to remedy existing evils in several branches of law practice. The most important point, and the one now engaging the attention of the profession, is the Supreme Court and matters connected with it. Last week a meeting was held at the Laclede Hotel by several lawyers, and the matter was discussed in an informal manner. This gathering made itself heard, and the initiatory steps there taken culminated last Monday evening in a meeting of the Bar Association, where the difficulties surrounding the Supreme Court and the administration of justice were fully discussed, and several suggestions made concerning the feasibility of rectifying the present faulty system. This meeting instructed the President, Mr. Hitchcock, to issue a call to the profession in general of St. Louis, to assemble next Monday night, when the matter will be thoroughly discussed and some action taken.

The majority of the lawyers here, aware of the fact that members of the bar in the interior look with distrust and suspicion upon every organized local movement, are in favor of the convention proposed to be held in Kansas City on December 28. The whole trouble grows out of the accumulation of business in the Supreme Court, and as each case has to take its turn, the lawyers and their clients are tired of waiting three and four years to hear "you next." Two years ago when this question was mooted an attempt was made to surmount all obstacles in the way of litigation by the appointment of a commission of lawyers, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature to that effect. This commission were to have taken cases, examined them and made their returns to the Supreme Court, which would either approve or reject the opinion. This plan was considered the most available, yet the hypersensitive olfactory nerves of the country members "smelt a rat," and the bill was defeated. Desiring to get an expression of opinion on the subject from lawyers here, a POST-DISPATCH reporter questioned a large number of them.

The first gentleman seen was

JOHN W. NOBLE.

"I am most positively in favor of some action being taken. There is no question that something must be done, but what that something is, is another difficulty to determine. The Supreme Court is hopelessly overburdened with business, and some means must be adopted to relieve it of its entanglements. It is fully three years behind its business. I took a case up there in December, 1877, and it was decided on last Monday. The Constitution provides that justice must be administered without delay. When that phrase was incorporated into the English law circumstances were different from those controlling us. Then magistrates and judges intentionally retarded litigation. I firmly believe that our Supreme Court does all it can to expedite matters, but it is wholly incapable of coping with the amount. A commission of lawyers, I think, would be the best means of solving the problem. Ohio has one and it works like a charm. The commission's decisions, which are approved by the court, are bound and designated as commission decisions. Instead of the Court of Appeals being an assistance to litigation it is an incentive to further prosecution of cases and entails more loss of time and money than would be incurred if cases were taken immediately to the court of last resort."

CHESTER H. KRUM.

"Something should be done undoubtedly. The court is behind irrevocably, and as it is now constituted it will never get even with the records. My idea of the remedy is the creation of seven Judges of the Supreme Court and locate them in St. Louis. We have the most business here and better facilities for acquiring a knowledge of references than can be obtained elsewhere. I have no selfish motive in saying this, and do not desire it for the benefit of the St. Louis bar, but it is my candid opinion. The present Judges of the Supreme Court are thoroughly competent, but their number is inadequate to the amount of work they have to perform. I think the Court of Appeals should stand, and that it was a good measure which created it. Out of from fourteen hundred to seventeen hundred cases tried by the Court of Appeals, about two hundred only have been taken to the Supreme Court."

A. W. SLAYBACK.

"My views were embodied in the remarks I made before the Bar Association last Monday night. I say to you, as I said then, that it is absolutely imperative that something be done to clear up the accumulated docket. A commission would be an effective plan. The Court of Appeals should be abolished, not that it is incompetent, but because it retards litigation instead of advancing it. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are all able men, and it is a mistaken idea, obtaining with a great many, that the Supreme Court has reversed more decisions of the Court of Appeals than it has confirmed. The fact of the matter is, that more have been affirmed than reversed. But nevertheless it acts as a drag, and compels a lawyer to incur needless expense and waste time, and therefore should be abolished."

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

"I am satisfied that something is necessary to be done to enable the Supreme Cout to get through its docket. The present condition is a practical denial of justice to a party whose case is taken to the Supreme Court. It is certainly a denial for years, and perchance forever, if affairs continue as at present. I doubt the efficiency of the plan of a commission. It is entirely possible to accomplish the purpose by relieving the Supreme Court of the labor of reading through long records. I have one case there in which the record covers nearly 6,000 prges, and by relieving the court also of the useless necessity of writing long opinions. All this could be done simply by the attorneys stating the point involved, with a certificate to that effect, and the court be required merely to affirm or reverse on the question. They should have nothing to write but the words 'affirmed' or 'reversed,' the question involved being on file, as made by the attorneys and certified to by the Circuit Court. This would show all that the profession would require. In this way the court, as at present organized, could dispose of hundreds of cases where they now dispose of a dozen."

CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

"I have not studied the subject very closely and am consequently not very well prepared to give an opinion upon it. But I think that the number of Judges should be increased by at least a half of the present number. And these should be spread through the State so that business could be expeditiously transacted. It is wholly unnecessary for every Judge to examine into each case. Too much valuable time is lost thereby. As to a commission, I am in doubt about the practical benefits which would result from it. The Court of Appeals certainly does not accelerate business. The diversity of opinion existing between it and the Supreme Court is of itself an inducement to lawyers and litigants to prosecute their cases. I don't know why this is. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are all able men, but they manage to get reversed astonishingly often. There are in this State about two million two or three hundred thousand people, and as people will go to law, they must be provided with the means of having their wishes gratified. The Supreme Court, as it "is at present constituted numerically, is glaringly defective, and more Judges should be added."

HERMAN A. HAEUSSLER.

"I think the Illinois plan is about the best that could be devised. Instead of there being only one Court of Appeals, there should be one in each district, and no small cases should be taken to the Supreme Court. As matters stand now, justice is not done to the people. A man who sues for $3,000 cannot afford to wait four years to recover the money. He needs it in his business, and as a consequence will effect a compromise for $1,500, and if he has any creditors he is forced to divide this $1,500 between them, when the $3,000 would pay the whole thing. Every one connected with the affair is defrauded. The lawyers are deprived of business, and the whole thing generally is a fraud and a travesty on justice. A case is taken to the Court of Appeals and afterwards to the Supreme Court. The litigant needs the money he sues for to cancel some obligation, and as he fails to get it, on account of delay, he is dishonored because of a difference of opinion."

COUNSELOR GARVEY.

"Yes, sir, something must be done. The whole thing is wrong, badly conceived and badly executed. Even the pleadings in cases are conducted on an erroneous plan. There is not enough viva voce law. The lawyers practice the brief system too much. The Court of Appeals should be a court of final resort. And I believe the best interests of the country would be subserved by the abolition of the Judgeship of the Criminal Court. An additional Circuit Judge should be created and the Circuit Judges try criminal cases in rotation. A civil lawyer makes a better criminal judge than a criminal lawyer? There is no such thing as a criminal lawyer. It is a solecism. A criminal lawyer means a criminal. By adopting this plan, everything would go better and the profession be elevated. In England we call criminal lawyers prisoners' counsel. Then there should be two branches of the Supreme Court, each branch to consist of four judges, one to sit in St. Louis, the other in Jefferson City, and at regular intervals changes should be made, one judge going to Jefferson City, and one from there coming here."

JEFF. CHANDLER.

"There is not the slightest possibility of the Supreme Court ever retrieving itself and getting up with its docket unless some measures are adopted to relieve it. There are 1,350 cases now on the docket, and only about 250 are decided a year. There should be only one Supreme Court, and it should not be harassed and burdened with small cases. It costs $100 to take a case to the Supreme Court; yet actions for that amount are on its docket. I think the plan of a commission a good one, to afford temporary relief, but after the court has caught up with its docket the commission should be dispensed with, as the court could then keep up. The Court of Appeals, however, should be abolished. It is certainly never proved efficacious as an intermediate court. Its decisions are reversed, almost, if not quite as often as they are affirmed. There are hundreds of different opinions on the same points in different States, and the Court of Appeals may be governed by the opinions of one State, while the Supreme Court takes the directly opposite view. Then it requires as much time to go through the Court of Appeals as it is does through the court of final resort. It takes six months to get through the Court of Appeals, and if the Supreme Court was up with its docket it would take the same time, but under the present circumstance it takes three years. The Circuit Court should be final in cases where not over $100 is involved."

A. J. P. GARESCHE.

"I am opposed to Judge Dryden's plan of a peripatetic court. There should be only one Supreme Court, and it should be located either here or in Jefferson City, as these are the only places where there is anything like a good law library. There should be more appellate courts, and they should be invested with final jurisdiction."

JOHN B. HENDERSON.

"I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject, as I have not had time to give it the attention it deserves. A constitutional question is involved, and it requires some study to master it. If I had a case in the Court of Appeals I would rather have it against me. I entertain a high opinion of the Judges of that court, but the Supreme Court does not agree with me."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatre Comique is drawing large crowds.

Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's minstrels pack the Olympic every night.

Kiralfy's "Around the World in Eighty Days" is a great attraction at Pope's.

Maude Granger in "Two Nights in Rome" is playing a highly successful engagement at the Grand Opera-house.

Jacksonville Jottings.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., December 3.—Next Monday the newly-elected county officers will enter upon their official duties. Sheriff-elect Wm. H. Henrickson has made the following appointments as deputies: Irvin Dunlap, present Sheriff; Warren Case, Wesley Platt and Edward Cahill, all worthy and efficient men.

The celebrated Sanders contempt case has been argued for two evenings before His Honor Judge Epler, and the end has not been reached yet. This is the case in which Prof. W. D. Sanders is accused of trying to influence certain members of the recent grand jury favorably towards himself and against one Joseph W. Storrs. The decision of the Court will not be reached for some days to come, as several prominent attorneys remain to be heard from.

The annual meeting of the Jacksonville Sorosis was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Joshua Rhodes and a most enjoyable time was had.

A convention for the promotion of holiness will be held at the Brooklyn M. E. Church, in this city, commencing December 15, and continue over the 19th. It is expected that at least one hundred distinguished ministers, representing different denominations, will be in attendance, besides a large number of laymen.

In a few days work will commence on the new coal shaft, just north of the Chicago and Alton depot, and within two or three months at the farthest, Jacksonville will have an abundance of good coal.

The new post-office building is being pushed rapidly towards completion.

A Lively Runaway.

About 8:30 o'clock last night a horse attached to a buggy, occupied by Mrs. Mary Harrison and child, took fright and ran away from in front of her residence, No. 3732 North Tenth street, demolishing a hitching post. On Destrahan and Anglerodt streets the buggy collided with a tree-box, throwing Mrs. Harrison from the buggy, but luckily without injuring her. The child's forehead was slightly scratched, but it sustained no further injuries. When the buggy was stopped by William Herkenhorff the buggy was considerably damaged.

Entertainment at the Central Christian Church.

The Central Christian Church, corner of Twenty-third and Washington avenue, was well crowded last evening with a fine and appreciative audience, at the literary and musical entertainment given for the benefit of the church. A splendid programme was furnished, some of the best talent of the city having been engaged for the occasion, and a delightful evening was enjoyed by all attending. Chief among the attractions was the magnificent singing of Miss Ada Branson and Miss Ada Clegg, and the dramatic and humorous reading of Mrs. J. R. Scott, besides which was the West End Quartet Club, Messrs. Cronin, Becker, Hays and Dierkes, solos by Dr. P. H. Cronin, reading by Dr. G. A. Bowman, and violin solo by Master Theo. Spiering, a bright lad of eight years, whose performance was admirable, indeed remarkable for such a youth. The Rev. J. H. Foy, pastor of the church, officiated in a very happy manner in the absence of Dr. J. T. Hodgens, who was to have acted as master of ceremonies. The whole affair was a very pleasant one, and reaped a substantial benefit for the end desired.

REAL ESTATE.

M. A. WOLFF..........................W. A. MEAGHER.

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A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer located than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show, and all old residents know. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rupture, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones cured Safely, Privately. Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of Self-Abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or over brainwork, producing nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, or night losses, rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail free—invited. Pamphlet one stamp. Medicines sent by mail or express. Cures guaranteed. Where doubt exists it is frankly stated.

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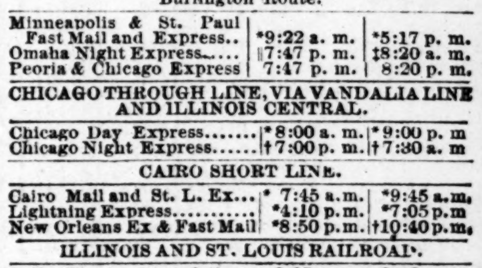


Large consumers and families promptly supplied with this desirable coal at very low prices. 720 Chestnut st., near Polytechnic Building. Henry F. Harrington, Manager.

TIME TABLE

OF TRAINS RUNNING INTO THE

UNION DEPOT.

(ST. LOUIS TIME.)

Railroad managers are requested to notify of any changes in the running of trains, that the time card may be kept correct.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Trains.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Morning Express...	* 7:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City & Jacksonville.	*8:45 a. m.	* 7:05 p. m.
Springfield & Jack'ville Ac..	* 4:50 p. m.	*10:35a. m.
Chicago Lightning Express.	† 8:00 p. m.	† 7:50 a. m.
Kansas City Lightning Ex..	† 8:50 p. m.	† 6.50 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. Burlington Route.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Mail and Express..	*9:22 a. m.	*5:17 p. m.
Omaha Night Express.....	‖7:47 p. m.	‡8:20 a. m.
Peoria & Chicago Express	7:47 p. m.	8:20 p. m.

CHICAGO THROUGH LINE, VIA VANDALIA LINE AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Chicago Day Express.......	*8:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m
Chicago Night Express......	†7:00 p. m.	†7:30 a. m

CAIRO SHORT LINE.

Cairo Mail and St. L. Ex...	* 7:45 a.m.	*9:45 a.m.
Lightning Express..........	*4:10 p. m.	*7:05 p.m
New Orleans Ex & Fast Mail	*8:50 p.m.	†10:40 p.m.

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Belleville Accommodation..	8:15 a. m.	8:05 a. m.
	11:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
	2:40 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
	5:35 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday	8:45 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
	6:05 p. m.	5:40 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Day Express................	* 7:10 a.m.	* 6:45 p.m.
New York Express.........	†6:35 p.m.	† 8:00 a.m.
Accommodation.............	* 4:45 p.m.	* 9:35 a.m.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILWAY—ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Nashville Mail (except Sunday).........	9:00 p.m.	7:20 a.m.
Mascoutah Ac (daily except Sunday).........	10:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Nashville Ex. (Daily).........	7:45 a.m.	7:50 p.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Day Express.................	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:55 p.m.
Chicago Express.............	† 7:00 p.m.	† 7:30 a.m

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

St. Louis and Tex. Express.	† 9:00 a. m.	†6:00 p. m.
Missouri and Kansas Express	† 8:25 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Accommodation.............	* 6:10 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Fast Express...............	† 8:10 a. m.	†7:10 p. m.
Salem Accommodation......	* 5:05 p. m.	*8:25 a. m.
Night Express..............	† 6:50 p. m.	†7:05 a. m.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Day Express.....................	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Fast Line........................	† 8:40 pm	† 6:30 am
Local Passenger..............	* 7:00 am	† 6:33 pm
Washington......................	* 4:55 pm	* 8:25 am
Pacific.............................	† 8:50 pm	† 6:38 am
Pacific (Sunday only).........	8:25 am	6:38 am
Kirkwood.........................	* 8:08 am	* 7:20 am
Kirkwood.........................	* 10:00 am	* 10:53 pm
Kirkwood.........................	* 3:25 pm	* 10.50 am
Kirkwood (Sunday only)......	1:08 pm	10:03 am
Kirkwood.........................	* 6:20 pm	* 12:43 pm
Kirkwood.........................	* 11:20 pm	* 5:15 pm

KEOKUK AND ST. LOUIS R. R. (St. L., K. and N. W. Railway)

Depart—Keokuk Express, ex. Sunday......9:00 a. m.
Depart—Keokuk Night Express, ex. Sat...8:25 p. m.
Arrive—Keokuk Express, ex. Saturday.....6:30 a. m.
Arrive—Keakuk Express, ex. Sunday....6:05 p. m

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after May, 9, mail and express passenger trains will start from Union Depot, and will not stop at Plum Street Depot to take on passengers or baggage.

St. Louis Union Depot.		
Arkansas & Texas Express..	† 9 0) a.m.	† 6:55 a. m.
Mobile & N. O. Express.....	† 8:50p.m.	† 6:10 p.m.
Nashville & Atlanta Express	* 9:00 a.m.	* 6:55 a.m.
Arkansas and Texas Ex.	* 8:50p.m.	† 6:10p.m
Plum Street Depot.		
DeSoto Accommodation.....	* 4:40p.m	* 8:30 a.m.

Week Day Carondelet Trains—Leave a. m.: 6:22, 7:42, 8:35, 10:26; p. m.: 12:05, 1:50, 3.15, 4:15, 4:40, 5:27, 6:30, 7:35, 11:45.
Arrive—A. m.: 6:19, 7:38, 8:30, 8:53, 10:23 p. m.: 12:02, 1:38, 3:07, 4:11, 4:30, 5:24, 6:27 7:32, 8:48, 11:25.
Sunday Carondelet Trains—Leave, a. m.: 8:55, 10:58; p. m.: 1:40, 2:55, 5:10, 7:35, 11:45.
Arrive—A. m.: 8:50, 10:53; p. m.: 1:38, 2:45, 5:00, 7:32, 8:48, 11:25.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE CO. AND TUNNEL R. R.

Stock Yard Accommodation....	*6:20 a.m.	*4:40 p.m.
Stock Yard Accommodation....	*5:05 p.m.	*6:40 p.m.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, WESTERN DIVISION.

Mail and Express............	* 9:00 a.m.	* 6:05 p.m.
Rosedale Ac..................	* 8:50 a.m.	*10:50 a.m.
Ferguson Ac..................	‡ 9:00 a.m.	‡10:50 a.m.
Rosedale Ac..................	† 8:00 p.m.	† 4:00 p.m.
Ferguson Ac..................	† 4:20 p.m.	† 8:15 a.m.
Ferguson Ac..................	† 6:40 p.m.	† 6:20 p.m.
Kansas and Colorado Ex....	† 8:25 p.m.	† 6:30 a.m.
St. Paul Ex..................	† 8:25 p.m.	† 6:30 a.m.
Pacific Ex....................	† 8:10 p.m.	† 7:45 a.m.

BIDDLE STREET.

Warrenton Ac...............	* 4:20 p.m.	*10:10a.m.
St. Charles Ac...............	* 6:15 p.m.	* 8:15a.m.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Kan. and Tex. Ex............	†8:50 p.m.	†6:40 a.m
Rolla Accommodation......	*7:00 a.m.	*6:33 p.m.

VANDALIA LINE.

Day Express..................	† 8:00a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Mail and Accommodation...	* 3:00p.m.	* 5:00 p.m
Highland Accommodation...	* 6:00p.m.	*8:20 a.m.
Fast Line.....................	† 7:00p.m.	†7:55 p.m.

WEST END NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

Depot on Olive street, one block west of Grand ave.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave St. Louis 8:20, 10:00, 11:30 a. m.; 3:00, 4:25, 5:45, 7:05 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis 8:00, 9:24, 11:04 a. m.; 5:29, 6:40 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave St. Louis 9:00, 10:30 a. m.; 1:15, 2:35, 3:55, 5:15, 6:35, 7:55 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis 8:40, 10:04 a. m.; 12:55, 2:19, 3:29, 4:59, 6:19, 7:39 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Daily. ‡Monday. ‖Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. §Sunday only

FORWARD TO 1884!

Never Despair of the American Republic.

Prospectus of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the sixth triumph of Radicalism the POST-DISPATCH recognizes the most serious menace to republican institutions that the country has ever known. The Secessionists, under the leadership of Jeff Davis in 1860, sought only to divide the Republic, but the so-called Republican party of today, under the control of Conkling, Grant, Logan et al., threatens to destroy it. A great step has been taken in the direction of Centralization. The Republican party stands committed to the Money Power, to the vast Monopolies which foster class legislation and to every element opposed to the interests of the masses. Its compact organization, its late successful struggle in behalf of an unworthy standard-bearer, its sectionalism and its determination to treat as enemies of the country all advocates of a change of administration stamp it at once as a dangerous foe of Liberty. It is the party of Monarchical tendencies and its late triumph bodes no good to our institutions.

The POST-DISPATCH will maintain its position in the ranks of the Opposition. It proposes to battle more vigorously than ever against the party of Grantism and Centralization. This is no time to falter or grow weak. Cowards may skulk and some men who have suffered defeat year after year may lose faith and hope, but the duty of the true Patriot and lover of the Republic was never more clearly defined.

The POST-DISPATCH, while it acknowledges no fealty to men, will continue to preach sound, true Democratic doctrine and opposition to the pernicious tendencies of the Republican party. Its independence, its fearlessness and its honesty of purpose have been thoroughly well established. People who like a newspaper that has courage enough to point out the faults of its party associates and tell the truth though the heavens fall while battling for constitutional government, will never be disappointed in the POST-DISPATCH.

The great Conservative party of the country cannot be annihilated by defeat. The existence of such an organization is necessary to the welfare of the Republic. Garfieldism in 1880 means Grantism and the overthrow of our existing system in 1884. The battle against the Empire and the Oligarchy of wealth must be commenced now. In the front rank of this contest the POST-DISPATCH will be found. It promises not to give over until the principles of self-government are vindicated. The POST-DISPATCH is now acknowledged to be

THE LEADING AFTERNOON JOURNAL OF THE WEST.

Its growth has been steady and legitimate. Its position is assured. Both its circulation and its revenue doubled during the last year. With increased strength its facilities will be increased, and the next year will witness great improvements in its methods and its aims. With the new year its news resources will be greatly strengthened. Its Telegraphic service will be enlarged, its corps of correspondents will be doubled, its mechanical capacity will be improved and every effort that experience can direct or money employ will be made to keep the daily POST-DISPATCH in the front rank of modern American journals.

The Weekly Post-Dispatch.

is known and read in nearly every State of the Union. It is a handsome eight-page paper, filled with matter carefully prepared, sorted and arranged for the people of the West and South. Its Correspondence, its Stories, its Miscellany, its Editorials, its Agricultural Essays, its news and its Market reports are features commending it to all persons who are unable, by reason of location or condition, to subscribe for an expensive daily paper. It is a complete epitome of the world's doings from week to week, and we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best and cheapest newspaper in the land. It should have a place in every workshop and rural home in Missouri and the Southwest.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The POST-DISPATCH will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents.
Daily, per month	85 cents.
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

The carriers will collect the city subscriptions on their routes; all subscriptions by mail must be prepaid, and annual subscriptions will not be considered unless accompanied by the money.

THE WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH.

Eight pages; published every Thursday morning.

TERMS, $1 PER ANNUM, POSTAGE FREE.

All letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to

POST-DISPATCH,
No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

Mound City Commercial College Est. 1859

210 and 212 N. Fourth st., St. Louis.

Regular day and night sessions now open. Rice's "Detection of Errors in Trial Balances," invaluable to every bookkeeper, as it shows how to detect errors almost instantaneously, mailed to any address for $1 25. Call at College or address THOS. A. RICE, A. M., LL. B., President.

DRUNK AGAIN. Gentlemen who get on protracted sprees sobered up in a few hours with my wonderful and infallible Gold Remedy for drunkenness. Persons diseased from excessive use of alcoholic beverages and opium treated and permanently cured. Book treatise on Gold Cure sent free on application.
P. D. CORDELL,
704 and 706 Washington aeenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE "Foster" Kid Glove, with laced fastenings, thus dispensing with buttons, is sold by H. D. Mann & Co., 417 and 419 North Fourth, and they now offer a full and complete stock of all colors, sizes and lengths, including new opera shades.

PERFECTLY harmless. No mineral poison to fill up the pores. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, A regular graduate, oldest office in U. S. for cure of private matters, venereal diseases, etc.

Vienna Zwieback.

Prepared only by Vienna Model Bakery, Eighth and Walnut. For sale by all grocers.

MESSRS. J. T. DONOVAN & CO. will offer, at public auction on Monday, December 6th, 1880, at the Real Estate Exchange, a large list of real estate, consisting of farms, dwellings, business property, etc. Parties desirous of making an investment in real estate or purchasing a home should not miss this opportunity. Any information about any particular piece as well as lots can be had by calling at the office.

Boston Art Furniture in St. Louis.

Manufactured especially for holiday and wedding presents in brass, ebony, mahogany, amaranth and prima vera wood. Our stock of fancy goods is more attractive than ever. Make your selections early at

GUERNSEY, JONES & CO.,
500 N. Fourth street.

See advertisement Tuesday and Saturday.

Best in the City.

Oysters at Thony, 325 N. Third street. Baltimore served raw, stew and fried, 25c per dozen. Families and parties supplied with New York counts and Baltimore cans at very low rates.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Thirteen burial permits were issued by the Board of Health to-day.

The Mayor is busy this afternoon hearing the charges preferred by Drs. Auler and Nidelet against Hermann Praedicow, Dr. Frank's appointee for Deputy Coroner.

The Socialists' committee of three appointed to wait upon the Board of Public Improvements and present a protest against the introduction of brush-making among the inmates of the Work-house, have not yet made their appearance, but are expected daily.

The new pump at the Insane Asylum, designed to insure a proper water supply to the three institutions out there, will not be completed for thirty days. In the meanwhile a reasonably safe supply of water is kept in the Female Hospital reservoir, with the assistance of a line of water casts running from Tower Grove Park.

Dram-Shop Cases.

The following dram-shop cases were called in the First District Police Court to-day and dismissed for want of prosecution: J. J. Schmidt, Jacob Ebel, J. B. Glisson, J. F. Garland, Kate Oberle, J. J. Conroy, Louis Caffarata, William Davie, Frank S. Stiffin and F. W. Thias. The cases of G. Spengeman, E. Caughlin were nolle pros'ed, and those of Henry Altemeyer, Jacob Becker, Charles Selbs, John Schlemer, Valentine Ott, Jacob J. Wartman, John Devaney and Fred. Manchenheimer were continued to the 10th. The case of Nicholas Burlein was laid over till the 17th.

Case of Destitution.

The police report a very sad case of destitution. Mrs. Louisa Grimshaw, thirty-nine years of age, with seven children, the oldest of which is but fifteen years, is living at 1535 N. Eighth street, without the necessaries of life. Her husband left the city three years ago to get work, but failed. The children are almost naked, with but poor prospects of bettering their condition. Mrs. Grimshaw is an American and willing to do all in her power to help her family. Capt. Daly recommends her to all charitable persons.

Lottery Cases.

The police are prosecuting the lottery cases at as livly a rate as they say is consistent with making cases. Yesterday Officers Belt and Monaghan raided Geo. Heist's shop, No. 609 South Second street, and Israel Darcy, No. 817 Christy avenue, securing all the apparatus in the office. To-day the cases of Henry Lindeman, S. W. Harriott, H. Morris, W. L. Harrison, C. H. Price and F. A. Norman were called in the First District Police Court. The State was ready, but a continuance was secured by the defense.

First District Police Court.

Forty-seven cases were docketed in this court to-day. Twenty-two of those were continued. The charge of collision against William Norman was dismissed for want of prosecution. Jennie McGinn, a disorderly young woman, was fined $10, but granted a stay on a promise of good behavior in the future. Spencer Payne was up on a charge of disturbing the peace and let off on costs. Cases against Thomas Rivers, James Joyce and Pat Tierney were dismissed for want of prosecution.

Second District Police Court.

Business before Judge Demison this morning was duller than any day during the week. There were seventeen cases docketed, five of which were laid over to Saturday week. Three cases were sent down and $10 collected.

THERE is not a farm, I believe, in our neighborhood, where a bottle of Hamburg Drops cannot be found; for chills and fevers are very prevalent with us. But the folks know well that, if they only use Hamburg Drops in good time, they can save many doctor's bills.

E. LANGE,
Morrison, Mo.

Hotel Arrivals.

L. T. Morris, U. S. A., is registered at the Laclede.

J. E. Caven and Jas. H. McKee, Kansas City, are at the Laclede.

Capt. George Burruss, of Miami, Mo.; Nicholls Ford, St. Jo, Mo., are stopping at the Laclede.

W. B. Graw, Burlington, Iowa; Wm. Parker, Council Bluffs, Iowa, are at the Laclede.

Jos. Jordan, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Levy Shackelford, Trenton, Tennessee, are at the Laclede.

C. M. Ross, Houston, Mo.; Thos. F. Nicholas, do.; W. W. Peckham, Canon City, Col., are at the Laclede.

Amos Grean, Quincy; G. C. Land, Warrensburg; M. Gallagher, Denver; D. D. Berry, Columbia, Mo.; J. Armstrong, Bellaire, O., and T. C. Crawford, Terre Haute, are at the Planters'.

J. E. Loomis, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Laswell, Molden, Mo.; Wm. Bridges, Malden, Mo.; C. Gregory, Malden, Mo; Col. Wm. Dawson, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. Townsley, Sedalia, Mo.; Wm. C. Chase, Evansville, Ind.; J. D. Davis, New York, are at Barnum's.

At Hurst's Hotel: J. M. Baugher, Butler, Mo; Chas. J. Walker, Wentzville, Mo.; G. W. Walker and wife, Kingston Furnace; J. C. Hoole, Cincinnati, O.; C. F. Klein, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. J. Wood, Elmira, N. Y.; H. C. Eigenbrodt, Baltimore; A. Rover, Miami; Judge J. M. Ming and A. J. Colman, Franklin county; C. H. Harder, Pittsfield; and John W. Fitch, Salt Lake.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

How a Minority Can Control a Majority.

Recent Statistics that Show How Representation Does Not Represent.

The redistricting of St. Louis into twenty-eight wards was the work of Mr. August Krieckhaus, one of the scheme and charter freeholders. In so dividing the city that a minority of the population, a minority of its taxable wealth, and a minority of its voting population can maintain a majority in the city's School Board and Municipal Assembly, and carry the city at large by a desperate chance, only realized once since the adoption of the scheme and charter, Mr. Krieckhaus showed himself a master politician. The figures as here presented will bear careful perusal and analysis.

Wards.	Population.	Registration.	Hancock.	Garfield.	Democratic majority.	Republican majority.	Ratio of Vote to Pop.	School Census.
1.	17485	2973	1453	1046	407	....	6	4017
2.	14047	1984	1096	857	239	....	7½	3211
3.	14502	2441	997	990	7	....	6	4700
4.	24530	4186	2077	1087	990	....	6	7956
5.	19544	3438	907	1353	....	446	5½	7078
6.	9963	1578	624	790	....	166	5¼	3303
7.	13191	1857	636	803	....	167	7	4271
8.	6663	1069	495	485	10	....	6 1-5	2005
9.	10822	1250	429	731	....	302	8⅔	3675
10.	26918	4368	1818	2020	....	202	5¼	8112
11.	5584	792	278	485	....	207	7	1899
12.	28589	4699	2286	1530	756	....	6	9907
13.	8774	1064	430	655	....	225	8	3102
14.	20253	3840	969	1796	....	827	6	7154
15.	13571	2153	938	880	58	....	6	4480
16.	11729	2053	747	844	....	197	5½	3943
17.	17239	2370	1435	919	516	....	7	5558
18.	24696	4887	2087	1547	542	....	5¼	8074
19.	7232	1338	444	580	....	136	6	2484
20.	12255	2097	955	781	174	....	5½	4112
21.	4187	579	184	363	....	179	7	1494
22.	3380	335	185	125	60	....	9¾	1297
23.	5739	950	395	423	....	48	6	2122
24.	12261	1701	845	643	202	....	7⅕	4082
25.	1015	114	37	97	....	60	9	376
26.	2594	446	205	188	27	....	8¾	920
27.	4832	647	304	297	7	....	7⅜	1268
28.	9420	1378	579	591	....	12	6¾	3458
	350915	56577	23837	23006	....	....	61.5	114008

It will be seen by reference to the above table that at the election the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Wards, which gave Democratic majorities, have a registration aggregating 30,361. The remaining fourteen wards, being the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Wards, which gave Republican majorities, have a registration of 26,216 votes, or a balance in favor of the Republicans, who obtain control of one-half of the city with 4,145 votes less than their opponents. This difference is more glaringly apparent in the representation in the School Board should directors have been chosen, as will be seen by the table. The fourteen Democratic wards have 61,617 school children. The fourteen Republican wards have 52,391 votes. It will be seen that of the wards which gave Republican majorities the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth are south of Market street, which give total Republican majorities of 1,722. The wards south of Market street which gave Democratic majorities were the First, Third, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, which are so located that their total majority was but 2,058. In this division of the city, therefore, the Republicans get eight votes to the Democrats' nine. The eight votes represent a registration of 10,432 votes. The nine votes represent a registration of 17,953, a difference of 7,530 in favor of the Republicans, a pretty good surplus to secure one extra vote in the Council or School Board. This disposes of seventeen wards. There are eleven left, being the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth. Of these wards Democratic majorities are given in the Second, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, and Twentieth, five votes representing a registration of 14,035, while the Republicans carry the Sixth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Wards, on a registration of 14,167 votes, securing an additional member in either the Municipal Assembly or the School Board for an excess in registration of 132 votes.

A glance at the registration in some of the wards will prove of interest. Take for instance the Republican Twenty-fifth Ward, with 114 votes; the Twenty-eighth Ward, with 1,378; the Twenty-third, with 950; the Twenty-first, with 579 votes, a total of 3,021, representing four members of the School Board or House of Delegates, against the Twelfth Ward with 4,699, the Fourth with 4,186, the First with 2,973, and the Eighteenth with 4,887, only four votes and representing 15,745. Then again take the Republican wards made up for the purpose of securing majorities—the Fifth Ward, which is given 3,438 votes to secure a majority of 400; the Tenth Ward, which is loaded down with 4,368 votes to get a Republican majority of 202. A comparison of the registration of the wards with the population will show that the ratio of registration is stronger in the heavy Republican wards than it is in the Democratic wards. It will also be seen that the regisration of school children from six to twenty-one years of age more than doubles the registration of voters.

DO you wish to purchase a BRIDAL PRESENT? The most BEAUTIFUL goods, FINEST in quality, LOWEST in price and largest in variety to be found at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

THE WIFE'S WAIL.

Why She Left Her Husband for Parts Unknown—A Note from Mrs. Childers.

The sudden and unexpected departure of Mrs. Childers from her residence at Carondelet yesterday, with all the furniture and her only child, was a topic of lively interest in Carondelet. Mr. George Childers, the husband, could not discover the parts unknown to which his wife had fled. The POST-DISPATCH, however, this morning received the following characteristic letter from the missing wife, which is printed verbatim. It contains Mrs. Childers' reasons for her flight and runs thus:

ST. LOUIS MO., Dec. 2d 1880.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I wish to write to you to request you to rectify the mistakes you have made in your Statement, in the Carondelet Sensation, in the first place I left no note, and in the second, Mr. Watkins knew nothing about my business nor where I took my things, and in the third place, all I have taken are mine Mr. Childers never paid one cent for what I have, for I nursed a baby for the most of my furniture, and the balance and more too I paid for my ownself and if the Post will consider it Just, I would like them to publish my side of the affair. I do not wish the public to think me altogether to blame. I have been married to Mr. Childers near 9 years and in the nine years I have moved at least 30 times and every time I moved I have been obliged to steal away to keep creditors from taking my furniture Mr. Childers is sober I must acknowledge, but not industrious, for instance, and to make a long story short, I will give you a brief sketch of our short stay in Carondelet, we were there five months, Mr. Childers, got work at the round house, I. M. R R. worked a few days, took his time worked something over two weeks For George Larhul, again at the I. M. R. R. seven days then a week or two for Mr. Monigan, four days for Killpatrick, again for Mr. Monigan some three weeks, and last, at the boatyard, and would of worked as long there as he did if I had not forsed him to and carried his dinner every day, and almost barefooted, since I have been his wife he has never earned as much as would pay his rent and buy Groceries for a month, I never was extravigant, or wastefull but have always tried to help him he has never provided for his child as a father ought to, ask squire Lobsinger if Mr. Childers paid him his rent, not wishing the post to think me a hartless women, I want to say I think that Mr. Childers will never find a woman to pull from pillar to post as I have. for the last 9 years, I have come to the conclusion that I have puled long enough. when I left we owed 3 weeks rent and a grocery bill, Mr Childers, wanted to move up on third & pine, in the company roe, and let Mr. Herbell, whistle for his rent, and I think I have run as often, as I think I ought to be required to, I have never done aught that I am ashamed of, although the public may blame me for this step, but when ever Mr Childers thinks, he can work steady and support me and his child I will return, I sent for him this evening. and told him the terms, and he wanted me to go back, but I shall never do so untill he proves himself a man and capable of taking care of me as he ought. I do not want the bulic to think that I am entirely to blame. Gentlemen ask your wife's how they would like to be pulled from place to place, and steal away from creditors all for an indolent husband, I think they would back out in less than 9 years time, if, a reporter chooses, ask Mr. Childers, if my statement is true or not, and if you wish farther porticulars, I am willing to furnish all the information needed, if the Post will oblige me by rectifying their mistake, in this case. Yours very respectfully,

MRS. CHILDERS,
can be found at 1409, Broadway.

SUIT AGAINST MR. WATKINS.

Suit has been brought by Mr. Childers against Charles Watkins for the value of the furniture. The arrest of the driver of the wagon was also ordered this morning, he having promised, it is said, to tell for a consideration where the things were taken to, but after receiving the money refused to tell. It was stated this morning that he had left the city to avoid arrest.

FINE ART PAVILION.—It is impossible to even mention here the beautiful things on exhibition in Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s (Fourth and Locust) fine art pavilion. You are INVITED to inspect it.

NORTH ST. LOUIS TOPICS.

The Gruner Bros.' Lumber Company sent out fifteen car loads of lumber to-day, nearly 150,000 feet.

Mrs. Mary Wayne, widow and three small children, at 1019 Argyle street, are asking for assistance.

In a few days the Laclede Iron Works will put on an additional force of 200 men, and they now have 500 in their employ.

The new planing mills of J. G. Cameron & Co., at the foot of Bremen avenue, started up this morning with a full force of men.

The raft steamers Whitmore and Schulenburg have been towed over to the Venice dyke, where they will remain until spring.

The river has declined to such a low stage that a large sand bar shows itself along the river front from Harrison to Salisbury streets.

To-morrow evening there will be an election of new officers for the Union Hall Association at the hall, Broadway and Benton street.

As soon as navigation is resumed the North St. Louis Salt Elevator Company, will receive 40,000 barrels of salt by steamer from the Ohio River.

Mrs. Louis Grimes, a widow, thirty-nine years old, with seven children, is at 2410 North Thirteenth street. All are in destitution, and the children are almost naked.

Yesterday, Reilly & Wolfort, of the Mammoth Sale Stables, sent out 300 mules to parties in the West India Islands. This is the only firm in St. Louis shipping to that point.

The long talked of benefit for the St. Louis Provident Association will be given on Sunday evening by the Union Social Dramatic Club, at the Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets.

The Benton-Bellefontaine Railroad Company have put two new cars on their road and furnished their drivers with regulation caps. The prizes to the employes of this company will be awarded early next month.

This morning Eddie Ward, 13 years old, fell from a woodshed in his father's yard, at 1319 O'Fallon avenue, and dislocated his right shoulder blade, and injured himself considerably about the body. Dr. Edw. Borck attends.

REMEMBER that the great jewelry house of MERMOD, JACCARD & CO., Fourth and Locust streets, IMPORT their decorated bisque, French clocks and fine potteries DIRECT from Europe, and that their establishment is now CROWDED with beautiful goods that have just arrived from LONDON and PARIS.

Local Brevities.

The police are looking for Charlotte Bohn's son The old lady is eighty years old and now in the care of the police.

A false alarm was turned on from box 27, Fourth and Walnut streets, last night, and the fellow who turned it on escaped.

The city official who lost $1,150 in a den of negro prostitutes has recovered all but $50 through the exertions of a well-known attorney.

The Teachers' Committee of the School Board met last night and granted Miss Flora D. Kerr of the Humboldt school a leave of absence till next June.

Andrew S. Dillmore was admitted to the Insane Asylum yesterday, which was the only business transacted by the Board of Health at the meeting yesterday.

Dr. Spinzig's resolution to strike out the rule of the School Board instructing teachers to instil into the minds of their pupils "love to God" was not acted on last night, and the teachers decided to make no recommendation concerning it.

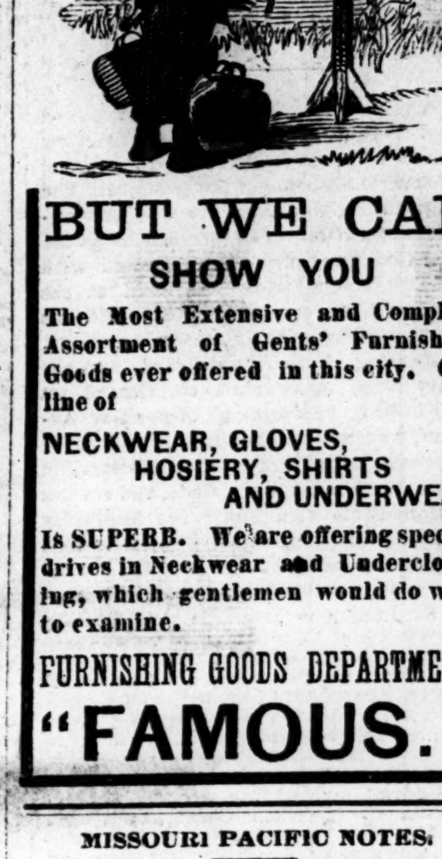
While walking alongside of his team yesterday, John Phillips, a coal teamster, living at No. 2215 St. Charles street, fell under his wagon, the front wheel of which passed over his shoulder and side of his face. He was taken to the Dispensary.

THE executive committee of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission held a session this morning at their headquarters on Washington avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, to consider matters in relation to the general work of the commission.

James Oats, a variety actor, attempted suicide at the corner of Fifth and Morgan streets yesterday afternoon, unsuccessfully. He was sitting in a saloon, southeast corner of the intersection of the above streets, when he suddenly jumped up and running to the lunch table he snatched up a knife and cut himself across the throat, but the knife it was dull and his neck it was fat, and this is the reason he still lives. Despondency was the only cause direct or indirect that he assigned.

The supply committee of the School Board met yesterday afternoon to receive proposals for the printing of the annual report. Four bids for the paper, three for the composition and press work and one for the binding were received. The following it was agreed to refer to the Board for approval. For paper to the St. Louis Type Foundry at eleven cents per pound; for printing to G. I. Jones at sixty-five cents per 1,000 ems for straight work and $1 for tables; for binding to Beckbold & Co.

Jos. H. Deprez & Co.,
Originators of $5 pants to order. 618 Olive.



BUT WE CAN SHOW YOU

The Most Extensive and Complete Assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods ever offered in this city. Our line of

NECKWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR

Is SUPERB. We are offering special drives in Neckwear and Underclothing, which gentlemen would do well to examine.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT
"FAMOUS."

MISSOURI PACIFIC NOTES.

Further Details of the Mammoth Consolidation.

There is very little new to chronicle to-day concerning the Missouri Pacific consolidation. Mr. James D. Brown, general passenger agent of the M., K. and T., has been tendered the position of assistant general passenger and ticket agent by France Chandler, and has accepted it. His chief clerk, B. V. Chase, who is an expert in rates and divisions, has also been retained for the present. The Fourth street ticket men have been told to keep about their customary duties until Mr. Chandler returns from Texas. The retaining of Mr. Brown makes it almost certain that Messrs. Flannelly and Gregory will be cared for in some way. It is equally certain that Traffic Manager Robinson and General Freight Agent Lilley will be left out entirely. The policy of the M., K. and T. Road has always been to work its business to Hannibal instead of to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific. This has caused a frequent clashing between Mr. Talmage and the M., K. and T. heads of departments. It has long been understood that Mr. Talmage had very little use for M., K. and T. officials, and he has shown this now by the way he has swept them out of position. It is not the big men, however, who will suffer by this consolidation, but the under men, the clerks, those with small salaries and large families and not a dollar laid up. Mr. Robinson is a man worth at least $50,000, and all splendidly invested. The scene at Sedalia last Tuesday is said to have been an almost unparalleledone. The men went to work at 8 o'clock as usual. A 10 o'clock strange men walked in, told them to pack up their books at once and have everything ready for shipment to St. Louis by night. Not a man was told that he would be retained. Enough clerks were ordered to St. Louis to close up the books and accounts, but none of them have yet been given a permanent job. The offices were completely taken by surprise. Indeed the whole town of Sedalia was astonished at the suddenness of the departure of one of the most considerable institutions of the city. Of late there has been a considerable real estate boom in Sedalia, but this removal of the general offices of the M., K and T., and the reduction of the town to a way station of the Missouri Pacific, will tend to collapse it completely. Another effect of the consolidation, not hitherto mentioned, will be the extension of the Pacific Express Company over the newly acquired line to Texas.

"THE KISS," another of those superb DECORATED bisque statuettes, to be seen at Mermod, Jaccard & Co.'s, Fourth and Locust.

The Police Pay.

The police will be paid to-morrow as follows:

First District, 9 a. m	$1,444 16
Second District, 9 a. m.	5,141 39
Central District, 10 a. m.	9,814 75
Third District, 2 p. m.	8,240 70
Fourth District, 3 p. m.	4,683 01
Fifth District, 11 a. m.	5,749 35
Hostlers, 11 a. m	595 00
Chief's Staff, 10:30 a. m.	1,247 48
Total	$36,915 84

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

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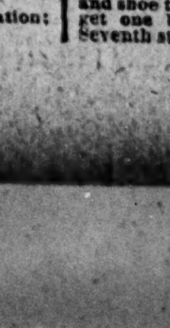

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